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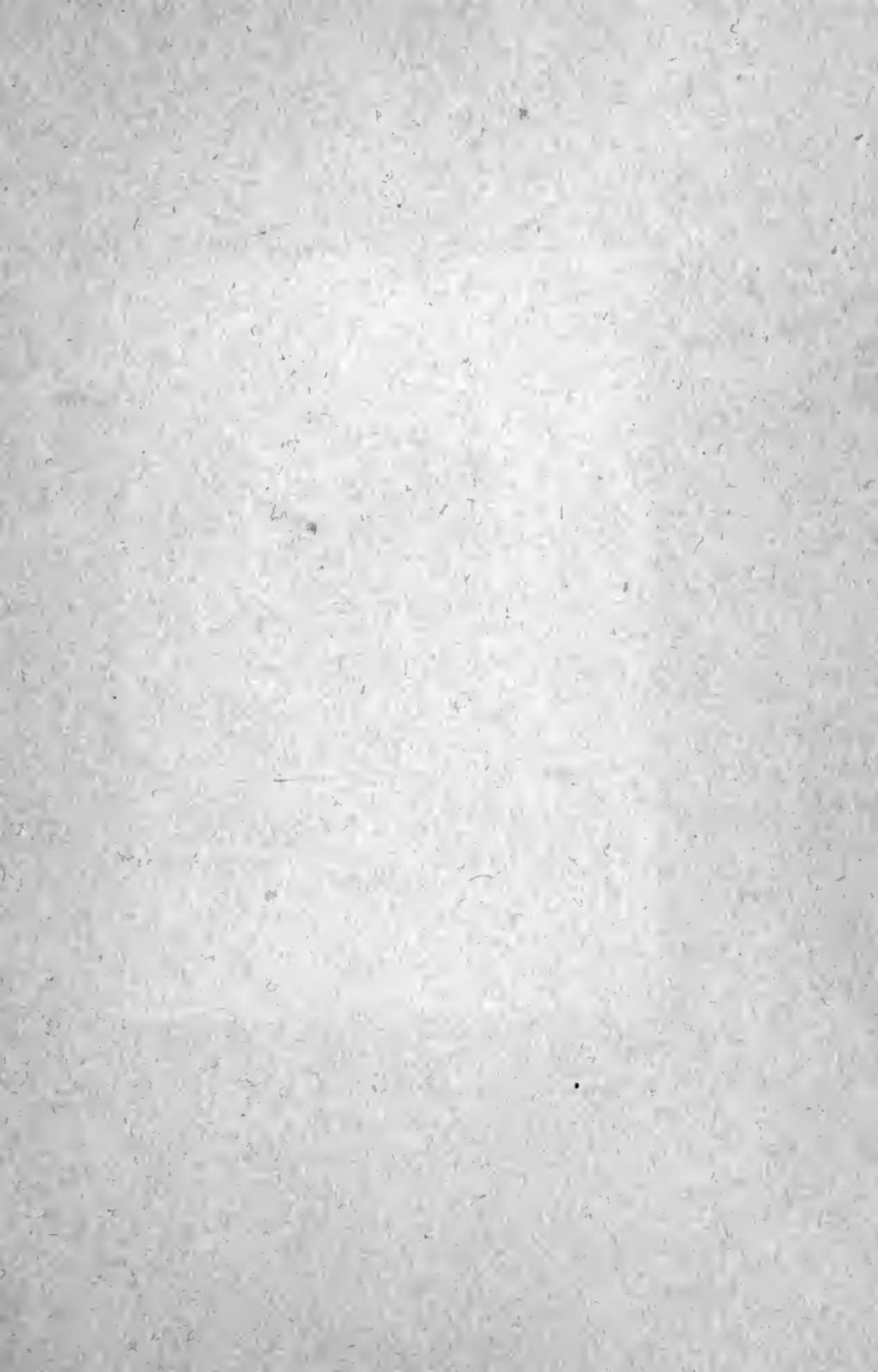
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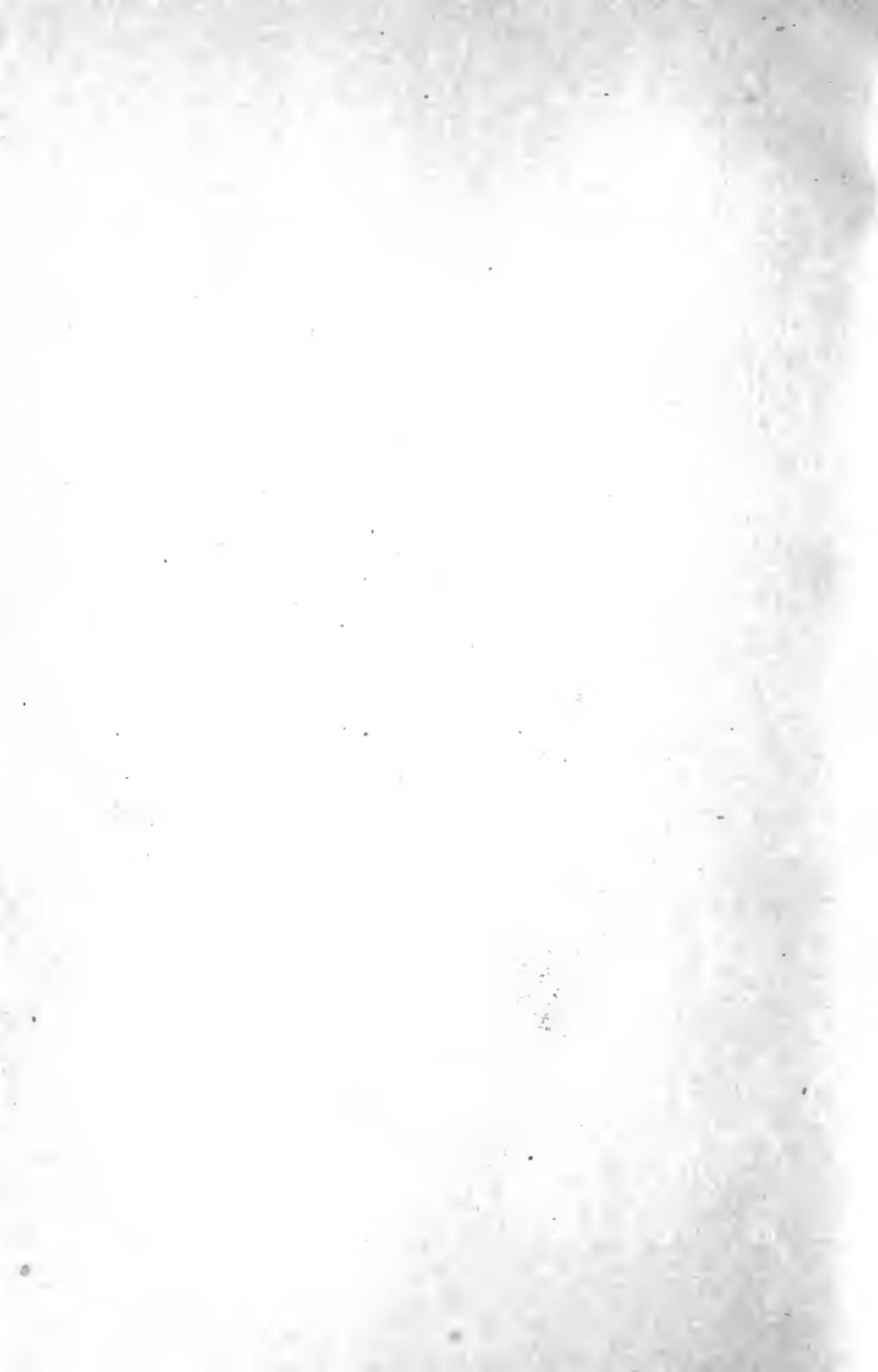
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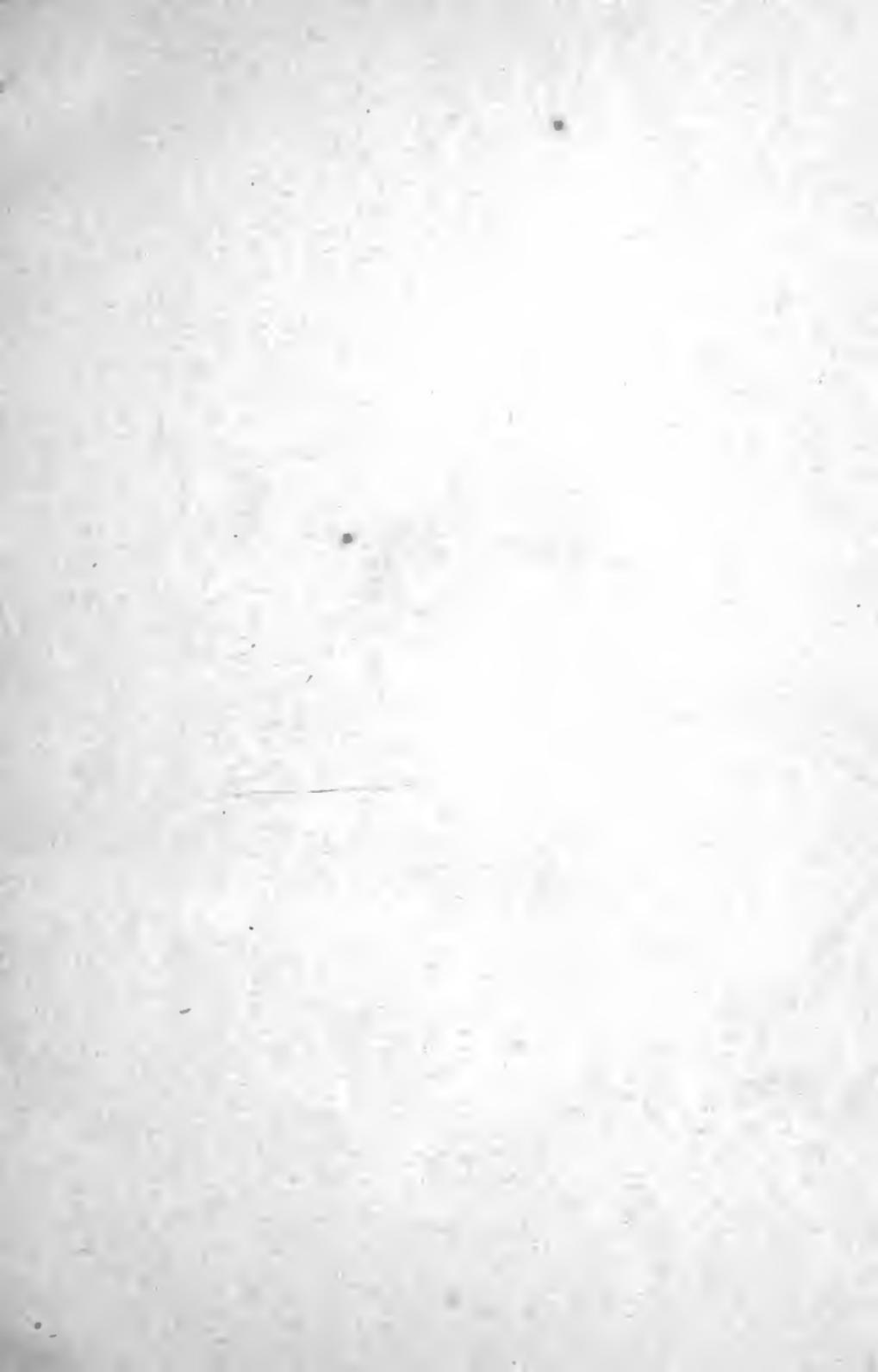
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THE HISTORY
OF
England
LINCOLN;

Containing an account of its
ANTIQUITIES, EDIFICES TRADE,
AND CUSTOMS.

*And a Description of the
Cathedral.*

LINCOLN:

PRINTED FOR DRURY AND SON.

1824.

This image shows a severely damaged document page. At the top, there is a large, dark, horizontal smudge that obscures most of the text. Below this smudge, the text is extremely faint and illegible, appearing as a light gray wash over the white background. A small, dark, rectangular mark or stamp is located near the center-left of the page. The overall quality is very poor, suggesting damage or fading.

HISTORY OF LINCOLN.

CHAPTER I.

THE EARLY AND PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF LINCOLN TO THE PRESENT TIME.

*Etymon of the name—Its condition under the Romans—
—Vestiges of its having once been a Roman station—
State of under the Picts, Saxons, and Danes—At the
period of the Norman conquest—The castle built—First
became a bishop's see—Adhered to Stephen in the
struggle with the empress Matilda—Also to king John
during his contest with the rebellious barons—The
king's court and parliament held in this city—The part
which it took in the civil wars between Charles and his
parliament.*

IN describing the origin and progress of any place, whether an empire, a district, a city, a town, or only a village, our curiosity is first directed to the etymological peculiarities, if any, of its name, as such peculiarities are often found to be connected with some local or historical circumstances which mutually elucidate each other. With regard to LINCOLN, indeed, several accounts prevail as to the origin of its present mode of nomination. By

the early Britons it was called *Lindcoit* : by Ptolemy and by Antoninus *Lindum*, and by the venerable Bede *Lindecollina*. From the latter probably arose its modern name, as Lincoln seems to be an easy corruption of *Lindecollina*. Two reasons have been assigned for this appellation : one, because of its situation, being built upon a hill, (*collinus*) the other, from its having the privileges of a Roman colony (*colonia*.) The former, however, seems the more probable derivation, as it agrees with the name given by the Saxons, viz. *Lindo-collyne*. When the Norman conquerors under William reigned in this country, we find Lincoln designated by the name of *Nichol*, according to the authorities of some writers: but Mr. Gough, in his edition of Camden's Britannia, justly asks, "may one suggest a suspicion, that Nichol is owing to some misreading of *Incōl*, or *Lincol*, or to the imperfect pronunciation of the Normans, as the French have disguised many proper names in latter times?" There is a latin distich by Alexander Neckham,* (and not Necham, as the authors of the *Magna Britannia* write it) in his treatise *De divina Sapientia*, relating to this city.

*Lindisiæ columnen Lincolnia, sive columna,
Munifica felix gente, repleta benis.*

These monkish lines have been thus rendered into English, with an elegance and taste, not much surpassing the original :

*Her pillar thee, great Lincoln, Lindsey owns,
Famed for thy store of goods and bounteous sons.*

The early history of Lincoln, like the early history of every country, is involved in fable and obscurity. —
Legendary

* He was a canon of Exeter and abbot of St. Mary's in Cirencester. He was a poet, according to the criterion of those days, and so deeply versed, it is said, in the arts and sciences, that he was the *MIRACULUM INCENII*. He was born at St. Alban's in Hertfordshire, and died in 1217.

Legendary tales are multiplied to supply the place of facts; and imagination, fertile to suppose what no authentic record can prove, inverts with all the boldness of truth. To the antiquary, and to the reader of antiquities, it may be pleasing to disentangle intricacies, to separate fiction from reality, and to adjust the various degrees of probability, with the faint hope of ultimately establishing the existence of facts: but it is our purpose to follow a more certain and more pleasing course: to leave in obscurity that which the lapse of ages has destined to continue so, and to tell only that which may be considered as authentic.

The first glimmering of historical light which strikes the eye of the inquirer, is the period of the Roman invasion of Britain, when Lincoln was occupied as a Roman station, differing in some local peculiarities however from the town built by the Britons, which, it is thought, stood on the very top of the hill, and extended much farther northward than Newport-gate, as is evident from certain remains of ramparts and ditches still visible. Vorimer, the British king, who so frequently defeated the Saxon invaders, died in this city, and was buried here.

Lincoln, when occupied by the Romans as a military station, was doubtless a place of some importance. The form, indeed, of their Lindum may be clearly ascertained even at this remote period. It was a parallelogram, divided into four equal parts, by two streets which crossed it at right angles. The northern boundary of the Roman city reached as far as where the southern limits of the British one had extended, and here they built a strong wall, from east to west, enclosing an area of about 1300 feet in length, by 1200 in breadth: this wall had only one entrance or aperture, and that was near the middle, where it is still standing, and is known by the name of Newport-gate, "the noblest remnant" says Dr. Stukeley "of this sort in Britain." Of the other fortified gates, three in number, which guarded the extremities of each of the streets already mentioned, all important traces have been for many years demolished.

The

The Romans built another wall, on the south, of the same length of the former, and exactly parallel to it.—Here also, they erected a gateway, called, from its position, the South-gate. It was directly opposite to Newport-gate, and of similar construction, standing about ninety-one feet north of the present Bail-gate.* “South-gate was pulled down” says Mr. Gough, “about the beginning of the last century by the proprietor of the house adjoining to it on the east side of the street. In a chamber now (1788) occupied by a barber, may be seen the east postern entire: but of the principal gate nothing now remains except the foundation stones on each side the street, and one jamb between the houses on the west side, with two or three cuneiform stones just above the springing of the arch. It was not without great difficulty that this venerable piece of antiquity was demolished. The workmen, with a huge piece of timber shod with iron, like a battering ram, battered in pieces one of the stones in or near the crown of the arch, expecting that the whole would then fall together, but every stone being as it were a key, the rest shrunk together and fixed as firm as ever.”

These two parallel walls were connected at each end by two other walls running in a direction north and south, and about 1200 feet in length, having also a gate in the centre of each, called the East and West-gates. The latter is conjectured to have stood where now is to be found the sally-port of the castle: the former was entire as late as the year 1740; Gough says “that it was a little north of the present gateway, but walled up and making part of the gable end of a dwelling house, a stable belonging to the White Bear Inn being built against the other part. This gate had been of the same dimensions as Newport-gate, and built in the same manner, except that the arch had a key-stone in the crown, which Newport-gate had not. The ground being raised ten or twelve feet to the very spring of the arch, the posterns were quite buried. About the year 1730 Lord Burlington caused the rubbish to be dug up to the foundation of the jambs on

* Bail-gate stood near the entrance of the present county hospital, and divided the city from the bail. It was removed about 1777.

on each side, and had it quite opened for a better view, when it presented a most venerable appearance. Near it was found a large brass coin of Trajan. About twenty-five years ago it was taken down by Sir Cecil Wray, when he built a new house now (1788) belonging to Mr. Thorold."

Such seems to have been the out-line of the Roman station here. From the four gates ran two streets which intersected each other at right angles, and divided the city into four equal quarters. That which formed the south-west quarter is now occupied by the castle, and the close and the cathedral are to be found in the two easterly. — And here again we willingly recur to the statements of Mr. Gough, whose laborious accuracy and patient research are too well known to require commendation.

"The close of the cathedral" says he "takes in very near half of the old Roman city eastward. The west wall of the close beginning at the South-gate on the brow of the hill, runs northward almost up to Newport-gate and leaves little more than the breadth of a lane, formerly called East-byght, between it and the Roman wall from Newport-gate to East-gate. By the two walls running thus parallel round the whole north-east corner of the Roman city, and within so small a distance of one another, it may be imagined the city wall was ruined before bishop Sutton's time, who, by licence of Edward I, built the Close-wall for the security of the canons and other ministers of the church, resorting thither at midnight to say matins. But the circuit of the close reaches considerably beyond the old Roman city to the east: for the Roman wall went in a direct line through where the chapter-house and upper transept of the church, now stand, to the brow of the hill, from whence, at the enlargement of the Roman city, it was continued down by the Were-dyke to the Tower-garth at the Water-side."

In speaking of that part of Lincoln called the bail, the same author observes, that "it was undoubtedly the old Roman Lindum; the vestiges of whose walls are yet visible on every side."

Having

Having thus endeavoured to establish the scite and dimensions of the old Roman city,* as a matter of local interest and curiosity, (omitting all idle antiquarian details and conjectures) we shall now proceed to take a brief view of its principal historical events, from the period of its occupation by the legionary troops of Rome, down to the latest time at which any thing has occurred worthy of commemoration.

When the Romans finally abandoned Great Britain, Lincoln shared probably, not only in common with the other principal stations, from the predatory incursions of the Picts, Saxons and Danes, but, it is likely that from its maritime situation on that part of the coast most obnoxious to the warlike descents of those fierce barbarians, it became more frequently subject to all the vicissitudes of war and conquest. It is not certain at what period the Saxons became possessed of this city, but we find from the authority of Matthew of Westminster, that so early as the year 518, Arthur pursued a Saxon army as far as Lincoln, which was then besieged by another Saxon army under Cerdie, who, on the arrival of the Britons under their renowned leader, was forced to retreat. Previously to this however, Edwin, king of Northumberland, obtained possession of Lindsey, and made Penda, king of Mercia, his vassal; and Paulinus preached christianity in Lincoln, and converted the governor and his family. During the struggles between the Saxons and the British, there can be little doubt that Lincoln suffered much, and it is thought by Leland that the old town was nearly destroyed "and new Lincoln made out of old Lincoln." The Saxons fortified the southern part of the hill with ditches and ramparts, walled the town, and erected gates. No event, however, of any memorable character occurred during the heptarchy.

In hastening to the period of the Norman conquest, we are told by William of Malmesbury that Lincoln was then one

* Its length from east to west was 1300 feet, and its breadth from north to south 1200.

one of the most populous cities of England, and a market for all sorts of goods coming either by land or water. It appears indeed from the Domesday Book, that it contained 1070 mansions, 900 burgesses, and 12 largemen,* having sack and soke. But the ambition, or the pride, or the fears of the conqueror, led him to depopulate in part this flourishing place. Orders were issued to build four strong castles: one of these was to be erected at Hastings, a second at Nottingham, a third at York, and a fourth at Lincoln. Consequently a spacious and warlike edifice was erected in 1086, on the ridge of the hill where the city was situated. It occupied nearly a fourth part of the Roman city; and, to make room for its erection, 240 mansions were destroyed. Little of it now remains however except the gates, wall, and keep. The gaol is within it; and opposite on the west side is an entrenchment thrown up by king Stephen. Its position admirably qualified it either to repel foreign invasion, or to overawe the turbulent inhabitants, should they strive to shake off the burden of a foreign yoke. It was 644 yards in circumference.

Lincoln first became a bishop's see about this time, when it was declared in synod that they should be removed to the chief cities in their diocese. Previous to this decree, many of them were settled in small towns or villages. Remigius de Fescamp, one of the early followers of William, and the first bishop of Lincoln, accordingly removed thither from Dorchester in Oxfordshire, and immediately after his translation began to lay the foundation of a cathedral, which he completed in four years, but which he did not live to consecrate.

In the reign of Henry the first, a navigable canal was made, or enlarged, from the river Witham at Lincoln to the Trent near Torksey, and it was probably the first of the kind that was ever attempted in England. It was about seven miles in length, and is now called the Fossdyke, of which some account has been already given in the

* These signify legal men, or such as we call good men of the jury.

the introductory chapter. A communication was thus formed with the river Trent, and down that by the Humber to the sea. Thus being accessible for foreign vessels, besides possessing the advantage of inland navigation, the city soon became populous and eminent. Some historians relate that at this period it engrossed a very considerable portion of the export and import trade of the kingdom.

In 1110 Lincoln was nearly consumed by an accidental fire, and in 1185 it sustained considerable damage by an earthquake.

Among the historical events of which Lincoln has been the theatre, we must not omit the part she took in the struggles between Stephen and the empress Matilda, for the succession to the crown of England. The latter, with her partizans, took possession of Lincoln in 1140, strongly fortified it, and stored it abundantly with provisions.—The citizens of Lincoln, however, were not so well affected to her as to Stephen, and they inviting him to their aid, he marched thither in person in 1141, and laid close seige to the castle, “in hopes” says Hume, (Hist. of Eng. vol. I. p. 255, ed. 4to. 1762) “of rendering himself soon master of the place, either by assault or famine.” The earl of Gloucester hastened with an army to the relief of his friends: and Stephen, informed of his approach, marched into the field, with an intention of giving him battle. After a violent shock, the two wings of the royalists were put to flight: and Stephen himself, surrounded by the enemy, was at last, after exerting great efforts of valour, borne down by numbers and taken prisoner.

Matthew of Westminster, in describing this battle, which it seems was contested with an obstinacy equal to the stake at issue, gives the following striking description of the valour of Stephen.

“ King Stephen, being deserted by his army, and left almost alone in the field of battle, yet no man dared approach him, while grinding his teeth and foaming like a mad boar, he drove back, with his battle axe, whole troops,

who

who came to assail him, and killed the bravest of them, to the eternal renown of his courage: and if but a hundred such men had been there with him, a whole army could not have surprised his person: but his battle axe and sword breaking, he was stricken down with a stone, and seized upon by William de Kahames."

It was not long, however, before Stephen was released from prison, and restored to his throne by capitulation, and in 1144 he passed his Christmas at Lincoln. In the deed of pacification, which was drawn up between the empress and Stephen, by which prince Henry, his son, was to succeed to the crown, it is expressly stipulated that the castle of Lincoln should be confided to the care of Jordan de Bussey, who, on taking possession, was sworn to deliver it to prince Henry, or whom he might appoint, on the death of Stephen.

After this period, Lincoln seems to have been considered as a place of importance in the estimation of future monarchs. Henry II. after being crowned in London, was crowned a second time here in 1155, or according to Rapin in 1158. He was not, indeed, crowned in the city of Lincoln, because, as Carte observes, a superstitious notion prevailed among the people, that for a king to wear his crown within the walls, was the sure omen of some disaster. The regal ceremony, therefore, was performed at a place in the suburbs called Wickford.

It would be a dull and thirstless occupation, to ourselves and to our readers, were we to chronicle down every thing which may be found in the annals of English history that occurred at Lincoln. Passing over, therefore, various unimportant events,* we shall proceed to the memorable reign of king John, in the third year of which, David, king of Scotland, met him here, and on

Nov.

* One shall be singled out from the mass: Richard I. in a parliament held at Nottingham in 1194, deprived Gerbard de Canville of the possession of the castle, &c. of Lincoln, and the shrievalty of the county, and offered them to sale! It does not appear, however, that the royal auctioneer had any bidders.

Nov. 22, did homage to him in the presence of a vast multitude of people, assembled on a hill without the city.

When the barons waged the noble war of liberty against their tyrannical sovereign, that war, whose sacred object has rendered them illustrious in all after ages, this city was taken by Gilbert de Gaunt, who had been created earl of Lincoln, by Lewis the dauphin of France, whom the barons had injudiciously invited to their aid. This interference of a foreign power made many disinclined to support a cause which all had at heart, and, consequently, John found persons disposed to rally round his person who detested his government. The castle held out for the king against all assaults, and John, having raised a powerful army, marched in the autumn of 1216 to relieve it. Taking the nearest way from Norfolk across the washes, he lost, in that dangerous pass, all his carriages, treasure, portable chapel, regalia, and other baggage. — This accident so affected him, that, added to the distraction of his affairs, it is said it hastened his death. Nor did the allegiance of the inhabitants cease with his demise. They continued their fealty to his son and successors, and endured all the privations and horrors of a siege by the partizans of the dauphin, who now wished to contest the sovereignty with Henry III. At length, after the lapse of above a year, they succeeded in overthrowing the forces of the confederates, by the aid of Fulk de Brent, a powerful baron in the king's interest, who threw himself with a reinforcement into the castle, and of the earl of Pembroke who attacked the besiegers in front. The slaughter was not very great: many endeavored to escape in boats down the Witham, but were drowned in the attempt; the greater part were made prisoners. This battle was fought on the 4th of June, 1218, and was a death-blow to the French interest in these realms. The riches of the city and the confederate camp became spoils to the king's army, and the discomfiture was hence insultingly denominated *Lewis-fair*. Each royalist wore a white cross on his breast, on account of the battle being fought in the Whitsun week. It began at two o'clock, and ended at nine;

nine; “so expeditious” says Matthew Paris “were the merchants in transacting the business at this fair.”

It appears that the castle and bail of Lincoln continued in the crown till the time of Edward I. when they were vested in the person of Henry de Lacy; and passed, with all the other parts of his inheritance, to the earl of Lincoln, and thus became annexed to the duchy of Lancaster. Accordingly we find that John of Gaunt, the duke of that palatinate, made the castle his summer residence, and greatly improved its appearance and accommodations: building, if we may believe tradition, a winter palace for himself in the southern suburbs below the hill.

Edward I. frequently held his court, and met his parliament in this city. Here, in 1301, he wrote his celebrated reply to the pope’s letter, advising his holiness not to interfere in the internal affairs of the kingdom, and maintaining his right to the crown of Scotland by a species of royal sophistry not very unfamiliar in the present day. Here also, in 1305, he held another parliament, in which he confirmed Magna Charter, a fine and perfect copy of which national deed is still preserved among the archives of the cathedral.* Edward II. also held two parliaments here, the first of which was specifically assembled to devise effective measures against the inroads of the Scots.

(A.D. 1352.) In the 26th year of the reign of Edward III. the staple of wool was removed from Flanders to England; and the staple towns appointed on that occasion were—Westminster, Chichester, Canterbury, Bristol, Hull, and Lincoln. The last was also made a staple for leather, lead, and various other articles: privileges which proved highly beneficial to the city, as by the trade which they promoted, Lincoln was gradually enabled to recover from the effects of the military ravages it had sustained at various times.

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* This has been carefully copied under the direction of Mr. Wm. Illingworth, for the “Parliamentary Reports on the public records of Great Britain.”

In 1386, the unfortunate Richard II. visited Lincoln, and granted to the mayor (John Sutton) and his successors, the privilege of having a sword carried before them in their processions.

In 1446, Henry VI. came here, and held his court in the episcopal palace. In this reign also, Bernard Fitz Allen, a person of good family and a carmelite of Lincoln, built a library here, and furnished it with books; some of them were his own writing, but the greater part were purchased, or else, as the authors of the *Magna Britannia* slyly observe, the library "would have been but a small one, and of little value."

In the reign of Edward IV. a rebellion broke out, and Sir Robert Wells, the son of Lord Wells, whom Edward had treacherously caused to be beheaded, out of revenge for the murder of his father, took up arms and excited a violent commotion in the county. Collecting about 30000 men in Lincoln, he marched with them to Stamford, in the vicinity of which place the king's forces were. These he attacked with great violence, and a sanguinary battle ensued, in which sir Robert, with sir Thomas Deland, being taken, the Lincoln men were so terrified, that they threw off their coats, and ran for it! This conflict is still called "*The battle of Lose-coat-field.*"

King Henry VII. visited Lincoln after the battle of Bosworth Field, where he spent three days in offering up public prayers and thanksgivings, and in making splendid processions, in commemoration of the signal and decisive victory which he had gained over the usurper, Richard III.

The next remarkable occurrence which took place at Lincoln was in the reign of Henry VIII. in 1533.—Cromwell, the minister of that king, obtained an act of parliament to enforce the reading of the Lord's prayer, the creed, and the ten commandments in English: but the good citizens of Lincoln, acting upon the principle of the latin adage *omne ignotum pro magnifico*, and not very desirous to understand what they prayed for, resisted

resisted this daring innovation. The monks, of course, had a hand in fomenting their enmity, for their empire was built upon ignorance ; and every step the people advanced in the road of knowledge, was followed inevitably by a retrograde motion of themselves towards the no very comfortable abyss that awaited them. Be it as it may, the inhabitants of Lincoln were resolved not to pray in their mother tongue, nor rehearse the articles of their creed in their mother tongue ; supposing, no doubt, that latin was better understood by the saints and angels, whose interposition they implored, than english. A commotion was accordingly excited, and the malcontents were headed by a person under the feigned name of *Captain Cobbler*. They amounted to nearly 20000 men, against whom the king prepared to march in person. This being known to the insurgents, they sent to his majesty a list of their grievances, with an humble request that he would pardon their having taken up arms against him. The king perused this, pacified their resentments, and granted them his pardon, upon their laying down their arms. He received, however, forty pounds from the city of Lincoln, in consideration of his clemency ; and he levied similar fines upon the other towns, which he called a *benevolence*, and which was paid for his pardon to the rebels.

When the civil wars began, in the reign of Charles I. Lincoln again stood conspicuous for its loyalty. That monarch visited the city, and received from the recorder, Charles Dailson, strong assurances of the attachment of its citizens, and their determination to support his cause. In consequence of this, his majesty convened a meeting of the nobility, knights, gentry, and freeholders of the county, whom he addressed in a speech, vindicating the measures he had hitherto pursued to check the spirit of rebellion then raging throughout the country, and exhorting them to a cordial perseverance in their loyal determinations, of supporting the government, the laws, and the religion of their ancestors. This was on the 15th July, 1642 ; and the speech may be seen in the volume of *Reliqueæ Sacræ*, or Works of King Charles I.

In the following year, a plot was discovered, the object of which was to deliver up the city to the king, it being then in the possession of the parliamentarian forces. — This scheme was partially defeated; but in 1644, we find the royalists in possession of it: for on May 2nd of that year, the earl of Manchester besieged it; and drove, after some resistance, the besieged into the minster and castle. The resistance was vigorous, and the earl of Manchester at length resolved to attempt the taking of it by storm: the king's troops made a gallant resistance, and endeavoured to repel the besiegers by throwing down upon them huge stones, which did considerable execution. They found, however, that longer resistance was impracticable, and they surrendered. Among the prisoners were sir Francis Fane the governor, colonels Middlemore and Bandes, two lieutenant colonels, two majors, twenty captains, and about seven hundred private soldiers. One hundred horse, and eight pieces of ordnance were also taken. Of Manchester's party, eight were killed, in which number were captain Ogelby and lieut. Saundees, and about forty were wounded.

Since this period, no event of any signal importance with respect to Lincoln has taken place; and we shall therefore proceed to consider its history, as connected with its ecclesiastical establishments, both under the papal and the reformed church.

CHAPTER II.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF LINCOLN, ITS CATHEDRAL, EARLY MONASTIC ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.

Christianity when first preached in Lincoln—Brief enumeration of the various bishops who have presided over that see, from the earliest times to the present moment—Extent of the jurisdiction of this see—Account of the cathedral—When founded, and by whom—Its architecture—Account of it by Mr. Southey—List of the various churches that formerly existed, or that still exist in Lincoln—Account of its early monastic institutions.

CHRISTIANITY was introduced at a very early period into this island. Bede affirms that in the second century king Lucius addressed himself to *Eleutheous*, the Roman pontiff, for doctors to instruct him in the christian religion ; and, having obtained his request, embraced the gospel. This tradition, however, is discredited by Mosheim, who says “it must be rejected by such as have learning enough to weigh the credibility of ancient narrations.”

The first authentic record we have of the introduction of christianity into this country was in the sixth century, when St. Augustine arrived to preach the gospel, sent hither by pope Gregory the great. The various fluctuations which accompanied the progress of the christian faith in this island, need not be here dwelt upon, and we

shall therefore only state, that Paulinus, who accompanied Augustine, is esteemed the first who taught the word of life in the province of Lindsey. To him is ascribed also the holy work of having converted Blecca, the governor of Lincoln, who built a curious church there.

Without wandering further into the obscure and uncertain traditions of this period, we may now proceed to observe, that the first bishop of Lincoln was Remigius, a man who had linked his fortunes with William, and came over here to prosper or to fail with him. When the synodal decree was issued, which ordered all the bishops' sees to be removed to the chief towns of their respective dioceses, Remigius translated his from Dorchester to Lincoln; where, finding the church which Blecca had built in a state of great dilapidation, he preferred building himself a magnificent cathedral, to repairing the old church. Accordingly he bought, in the highest part of the city, several houses, with the ground belonging to them, and erected a structure which still remains to win the admiration of all beholders. He dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and endowed it with forty-four prebends. An account of this building will be hereafter given. He died four days previous to its consecration, (to which all the bishops of England were invited by him) and was buried on the 15th of May, 1092, in the upper north transept. His character seems to have been amiable. It was related that he used to feed daily one thousand poor persons for three months in every year, and clothed those among them who were either blind or lame. Besides the cathedral he rebuilt the monastery of Bardney, which had been destroyed by the Danes. He also built a hospital for lepers in Lincoln. Nor did he rest coldly satisfied with his own practical benevolence, he employed his influence to excite similar benevolence in others. He instigated his royal master to erect Battle Abbey, in Sussex, on the spot where the battle was fought, which gave him the dominion of England: and another at Caen, in Normandy.

As a necessary part of the ecclesiastical history of Lincoln, we shall now subjoin a brief but accurate enumeration of the various bishops who have been translated or appointed to its diocese, from the time of Remigius to the present period.

Robert Bloet,

A Norman, succeeded to this see upon the death of Remigius. He was a man of great and singular probity. He consecrated the church which his predecessor had built, and added several ornaments to it, as silk palls, embroidered hoods, silver crosses, &c. &c. He also added twenty-one more prebends to it, and endowed them with the purchase of several farms. He was consecrated in 1092, and continued in the bishoprick for near thirty years. He died suddenly, of an apoplexy, at Woodstock, as he was riding with the King, (Henry I.) and engaged in conversation with him. He was buried at Eynsham, in a monastery of his own building. During his time the bishoprick of Ely was taken out of that of Lincoln, and was erected into an independent see.

Alexander de Blois,

Archdeacon of Salisbury, and chief justice of England, was consecrated July 22, 1123. The year afterwards the cathedral was burnt down, which he rebuilt; and, to prevent similar accidents, arched it with stone. He increased the number of prebends. He also built several castles; an ostentatious fancy, which he shared in common with his uncle Roger, the celebrated bishop of Salisbury. These castles, however, he had not the pleasure of retaining; for the king (Stephen) first imprisoned Alexander, and then seized upon his castellated edifices. When the bishop was liberated, he began to judge rightly of the folly of rearing buildings for other men to live in, and he henceforth directed all his attention and wealth to his episcopal church; which he so improved and adorned that it soon became the finest cathedral in England. Suitably with this determination, to concern himself only with religious functions, he built and endowed two monasteries; one at Haverholme, for

canons regular and nuns; another at Tame, for white monks. He visited Rome twice, in 1142—1144; and was made pope's legate. He visited the pope a third time, in France, 1147; and while abroad caught a fever, of which he died soon after his return to England. He was succeeded by

Robert de Chesney,

Of norman ancestry, but of english birth, in September, 1147. He was an archdeacon of Leicester, and very young at the time of his appointment to the see of Lincoln. By various indiscreet grants to his relations and others, he very much impaired the revenues of his diocese; but afterwards made some compensation, by erecting almost the whole of the episcopal palace at Lincoln, and providing a house for himself and successors, near the Temple in London. He died January 8, 1167, and the see remained vacant for seventeen years, inducing a belief that there would be no more bishops of Lincoln. At the expiration of six years, indeed, *Geoffrey Plantagenet*, a natural son of Henry II. was appointed to the see; he very piously received the revenues, without ever visiting his diocese, or being consecrated.—Hence, though he paid off some debts left by his predecessor, and bestowed two bells upon the church, besides some other gifts, he is scarcely reckoned amongst the bishops of Lincoln, and the eye of chronology has been turned rather to his successor,

Walter de Constantis,

Who was appointed to the see when Geoffrey resigned it in 1182. He was consecrated at Anjou by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and did not enter upon his bishoprick without many alarms, in consequence of a vague prophecy, (which the recent vacancy seemed to countenance) that no bishop of Lincoln would long continue to enjoy the dignity prosperously. This persuasion probably made him willing to exchange it for the bishoprick of Rouen in Normandy; (to which he was translated in 1184)

1184) though by no means so profitable a one as that of Lincoln. The see was again vacant for two years; when, in 1186,

Hugh,

Prior of the carthusian monastery of Witham, in Somersetshire, was appointed to it. He was a man of exemplary piety, and, by the austerity of his life, acquired great reputation in his time, when religion was thought to consist in mortification and sincere faith, to be founded upon the extermination, or at least suppression, of all the instinctive faculties of man. He very much enlarged the church of Lincoln, and added many splendid buildings for the accommodation and luxury of his successors; having, no doubt, a view to his own enjoyment first of all. It is said he abhorred the thoughts of simony: no mean merit in an age of prelatical grandeur and enervated morality. It is also added, that in selecting persons for ecclesiastical preferment, he was uniformly guided by sincere reference to their individual qualifications. What a lesson for modern bishops! He died at London, of a quartan fever, November 17, 1200. His body was conveyed to Lincoln for interment, where it happened to arrive just at that period when king John was there to meet the king of Scotland. The entrance of such a holy corpse into the city, excited all the piety of the two monarchs, and they both hastened to lend their regal shoulders to the task of conveying the bier from the gates of Lincoln, as far as the church, in which he was buried, near the altar of St. John the Baptist. In the year 1220 he was canonized at Rome: and on October 7, 1282, his bones were put into a silver shrine, according to some, and according to others, (Saunderson—and Gough, Sepul. Mon. vol. 1. page 233) they were deposited in one made of pure gold. Whether made of gold or silver, however, it is certain it was precious enough to tempt the rapacity of the puritans in the seventeenth century; and, during the civil wars, it was carried away, when bishop Fuller erected, in its stead, a plain altar tomb over the grave. Being a saint, miracles of course

course were imputed to him: but a modern reader would not be much edified by an account of them. Holy and meek, however, as seems to have been his character, he was not without some of the prelatrical arrogance that belongs to papacy, for he ordered the body of Fair Rosamond, the well known courtesan of Henry II. to be dug up, as contaminating the sanctity of Godstow nunnery, to which she had been a liberal benefactress when living.—It was the vice of the times, indeed, and must not therefore be regarded as the personal delinquency of the bishop.—He-built what is now called the new work: and also that beautiful piece of architecture, the chapter house.

William de Blois,

Prebendary and precentor of Lincoln, was appointed his successor in 1201, and consecrated in 1203. He died in 1206, after which the see was vacant for three years, when it was filled by

Hugh Wallis, or de Wells,

Who was chancellor of England. Of him nothing very remarkable is recorded. It may therefore suffice to say, that he united himself with the barons against the weak and perfidious John, for which he was excommunicated by the pope. The sentence however, he commuted for the payment of one thousand marks, and he lived many years afterwards, to do good offices. He died February 7, 1234, and was buried in his own church.—By his will he left considerable sums to be distributed in charitable purposes.

Robert Grostete, or Greathead,

Succeeded to the vacant see, and was consecrated June 11, 1235. He was a man of obscure origin, but of eminent learning. He was born in Suffolk, and deserves commemoration no less for his talents than his integrity. He studied at Oxford, and then travelled into France, with a view to acquire the french language. He wrote

wrote numerous works, some say amounting to two hundred: many of them are extant in M. S. in the libraries of Westminster, Lambeth and Cambridge. Some of them were printed, of which a catalogue may be seen in the *Anglia Sacra II.* 345. He seems to have had a mind that outstripped the notions of his age: the times he lived in were not ripe enough for his wisdom. "He was," says Gough, who has given a plate of his tomb, "a protestant in popish times, whose superior judgment struggled hard to break the ice of reformation in the thirteenth century." He treated the abuses of the papal power with very little ceremony, especially its inordinate ambition, and the practice of appointing Italian priests to English benefices. Having some quarrel with the pope, he went to Rome to argue his opinions before his holiness, and though received with civility, yet, on his return, he wrote a letter to the pope, in which he very freely animadverted upon the gross perversions to which the papal power was applied, and drew an invidious comparison between the more immediate successors of St. Peter, and those who had then recently filled the chair. This exasperated his holiness, who exclaimed, upon reading the bishop of Lincoln's opinion, "what! shall this old dotard, whose sovereign is my vassal, lay down rules for me? By St. Peter, I'll make such an example of him as shall astonish the world." The reader of course anticipates that he excommunicated the daring prelate, who had ventured to whisper truth in the ear of power: but his fulminations produced little effect; for Grostete ruled over his diocese for eighteen years, with great wisdom and piety, and died October 9, 1253. In all his sermons he inveighed strongly against the pride, avarice, and tyranny of the papal power; and during his last illness, openly pronounced the pope to be a heretic, and anti-christ. A rare instance of firmness and integrity, if we consider the age in which he lived, when the thunders of the vatican had power to shake the proudest throne in Europe to its centre.

It may be added, that the ingenious antiquary, Pegge, has published a life of this exemplary bishop, under the following

following title: "The life of Robert Grossteste, the celebrated bishop of Lincoln, with an account of the bishop's works, and an appendix."

Henry Lexington,

Was promoted to the see, December 30, 1253, and consecrated in the following May. He did not long enjoy it, however, for he died in 1258, and was buried in the cathedral. His successor was

Benedict (or Richard) de Gravesend,

Dean of the church, who was consecrated November 3, 1258, and died December 18, 1279. He was interred in the south aisle of the cathedral, near the last two bishops. The inscription, in saxon characters, is still visible.

Oliver Sutton,

Also dean of this church, was elected to the see February 6, and consecrated March 18, 1280. He died suddenly, while in the very act of prayer, November 13, 1299. He was buried in the cathedral.

John d'Alderby,

Was nominated to the see in 1300, and died at Stow, in 1319. He was buried in the cathedral, but had so great a reputation for sanctity, that numbers of the common people flocked to visit his tomb, from motives of superstitious veneration. It was in consequence removed. Mr. Gough relates, that in making a vault, a few years since, the workmen, accidentally or designedly, broke into the grave of this bishop, whence the mason stole a patten, and some other things, in which he was aided and abetted by one George Hastings, then verger: the latter was tried for the theft, and acquitted; but dismissed from his office, and the patten was carefully deposited in the vestry. When the new pavement was laid, in 1782, the grave was again opened, and covered with blue slabs, taken from the old pavement.

Thomas

Thomas Beake, or Le Bec,

Was chosen by the canons of Lincoln, January 24, 1319, but died a few months after his election. Hence his name has been altogether omitted by some, in the list of bishops.

Henry Burghersh, or Burwash,

Was consecrated bishop of Lincoln at Boulogne, in France, in July, 1320. He was educated at Oxford, and allied to some noble and powerful families. When Edward II. was persecuted by his queen and subjects, the bishop of Lincoln, who had been formerly deprived of his temporalities by the king, for some offence which he had committed, now revenged the disgrace, by appearing in arms against him. Nor was disloyalty his only crime. He was distinguished for his avarice, and the vexatious oppressions which he inflicted on the poor of his diocese. Camden relates, that at "Tinghurst, in the county of Bucks, Henry Burwash, or Burghersh, bishop of Lincoln, and chancellor of England, in the reign of Edward II, with whom he was a very great favourite, took in the land of many poor people, without making the least reparation therein, to complete his park." Those whom he wronged, however, though they could not make him disgorge his ill-gotten acquisition during his life, obtained its restitution after his death, by propagating a story, easily believed in that credulous age, that the defunct bishop appeared in the habit of a park keeper, and declared that his soul could not rest, but must assume that shape and office, till the canons of Lincoln restored the park to its former owners: and their pious belief of the tale induced them to do so. He died at Ghent, in Flanders, whither he accompanied the king, (Edward III.) in December, 1340. His body was brought to England, and interred near the east end of his cathedral; where a monument was erected, of which Mr. Gough has given a plate. (See Sepulc. Monu. vol. I, p. 2, pl. 35.) At his feet lie his brother Robert, a knight, and his son Bartholomew who founded a school

at Lincoln, and endowed it with a sufficient maintenance for five priests, and five poor scholars for ever. He was succeeded by

Thomas Beake, or Le Bec,

A relation of the former bishop of the same name. Very little is known of him, but that he was a learned man, according to Walsingham: that he was consecrated July 7, 1342, and died February 1, 1346, and was interred in the upper north transept of his cathedral.

John Synwell,

Or, as others write it, GYNEWELL, or GINB WELL, was consecrated in 1347, and died August 4, 1362. He built the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen.

John Buckingham, or Beckingham,

Was consecrated June 25, 1363. Some say that he was an illiterate man, while others contend that he was well skilled in the divinity of the schools. It is of little consequence what he was. His brief history is this. In 1397, the pope was offended at some part of his conduct, and translated him to Lichfield, a see of much smaller value. He was indignant at this, and refusing to descend from the eminence he had once stood upon, he preferred rather to retire from the world in disgust, and end his days in a cowl, among the monks of a monastery at Canterbury. He was a great benefactor to William of Wickham's college in Oxford, and contributed largely towards the erection of Rochester bridge.

*Henry Beaufort,**

The brother of king Henry IV. succeeded to the vacant see: but he was translated to that of Winchester, in 1404, upon which event,

* This ambitious prelate was distinguished as the bishop of Winchester, during the turbulent period of the Lancastrian usur-

Philip Repingdon,

Abbot of Leicester, and chancellor of Oxford, was consecrated March 29, 1405. He was a man of learning, and what, in those days, was called a poet. At one time he very strenuously defended the doctrines of Wickliffe, and inveighed bitterly against the corruptions of popery; but shrewd suspicions have been entertained, that those corruptions, well directed, had power over him, for he soon returned into the bosom of holy mother church, read his recantation at St. Paul's Cross, and received a cardinalate from Rome, in 1408. He wrote many books. According to some accounts, he loved retirement, and voluntarily resigned his bishoprick in 1420, for a life of seclusion and study. He died about the year 1423, and was buried in the south aisle of the cathedral, where a marble tomb was erected to his memory, and the following inscription engraven on a brass plate :

Marmorea in tumba, simplex sine felle columba,
Repington natus, jacet hic Philippus humatus,
 Flos, adamas cleri, pastor gregis ac preco veri;
 Vivat ut in cœlis, quem poscat quisque fidelis.

These monkish rhimes, not very remarkable for their excellence, served to perpetuate his memory.

Richard Fleming,

His successor, received the jurisdiction of the see of Lincoln from the pope, May 12, 1420, and was translated hence to the see of York, in 1424, by the same influence at Rome. But his nomination to York was resisted by the king (Henry V.) merely, it may be presumed, to

pation. He was made a cardinal by the pope, and acquired immense wealth, though he made no other display of it to Lincoln cathedral, than bequeathing at his death two hundred pounds. He died in 1447, and was buried in Winchester cathedral, where a stately monument was erected to his memory. Every reader remembers the picture of his death, as delineated by the matchless hand of Shakspeare, in the second part of Henry VI.

to shew that the papal jurisdiction in this country was not paramount. Fleming accordingly returned to Lincoln, and died at his palace at Sleaford, January 25, 1430. He was buried in a chapel which he built, on the north side, near the east end of the cathedral. There is a fine monument in the chapel, with his figure hewn in freestone, and pontifically habited. Beneath is a stone figure of a skeleton, in a shroud. He founded Lincoln college, Oxford.

William Grey,

Was translated from the see of London to that of Lincoln, in 1431. The reader must remember, that in those days, the revenues of the latter see were much greater than those of the former. He died at Buckden in 1435. No memorial remains of him. He was buried in the cathedral.

William Alnwick,

Keeper of the privy seal, in the reign of Henry VI. was translated to this see, from that at Norwich, in 1436. He died in 1449. He was buried in the nave of the cathedral, near the western door. His repute for learning and piety was so great, that he was confessor to the king. He embellished the cathedral, by building the stately porch at the great south door. He was succeeded by

Marmaduke Lumley,

Who was translated from Carlisle to Lincoln, in 1450. He died the year after, in London, and was privately buried in the charter house, or Chartreuse monastery there. He gave two hundred pounds towards building queen's college, Cambridge, of which university he was chancellor.

John Chadwick,

Was appointed to the see in 1452, and died in 1471. He was buried in the cathedral.

Thomas

Thomas Scot,

Called *Rotherham* from the place of his nativity, was translated from Rochester to Lincoln in 1471; and, nine years afterwards, to York, when he was succeeded by

John Russel,

In 1480. His learning and piety are celebrated by sir Thomas More in his history of Richard III. He was the first fixed chancellor of Oxford: before his time the office was annual. He added a chapel to the cathedral, and built great part of the episcopal palace at Buckden. He died at his own manor of Nettleham, January 30, 1494, and was buried in the cathedral.

William Smith

Was nominated to the see in 1495. He laid the foundation of Brazen-nose college, Oxford, but died (1513) before its completion. He was buried near the west door of the cathedral. To him succeeded

Thomas Wolsey,

Who was dean of this church. He was consecrated bishop March 26, 1514. As cardinal Wolsey, what reader of english history is ignorant of his birth, actions, or death? To relate them here, therefore, would be superfluous. His ambition was not to be circumscribed by the dignity of this bishoprick: in a few months he was translated to the see of York, and procured for his successor, his friend

William Atwater,

Who was consecrated November 12, 1514, and died in February 1520, in his 87th year. He was buried in the nave of the cathedral, where was a marble tomb, having the effigy of a bishop engraven on it, with an inscription.

John Longland

Succeeded him. He was a man of some note in the reign of Henry VIII. and chiefly conspicuous for the insidious use of his power as confessor to the king, to accelerate the divorce between him and his queen Catherine. He was consecrated May 5, 1521. He acquired great popularity by his preaching, and left several compositions and sermons behind him in latin, which were printed in 1557. He built a chapel in the cathedral in imitation of bishop Russell's, with a similar tomb for himself. Dying, however, at Wooburn in 1547, he was privately interred in Eton college chapel. He was much attached to the church of Rome, and his zeal prompted him to connive at the debaucheries of Catherine Howard the king's fifth wife, because she was a catholic.— During his life, Henry seized all the treasures of Lincoln cathedral, and compelled the surrender of several lands to the crown which formerly belonged to that see. He was succeeded by

Henry Holbeach, or Holbech,

A very pliant tool to the odious tyranny of Henry. As a reward for his servility he was translated to the see of Lincoln in 1547, in the first year of the reign of Edward VI. Equally compliant to his new master, he surrendered all its episcopal estates in one day, and reduced the see of Lincoln, from being one of the richest, to one of the poorest in the kingdom. In lieu of these valuable possessions, the king granted him some unimportant appropriations, which added very little to the revenue. As if this sacrifice were not sufficient, he abandoned for ever the episcopal palace in London, leaving to his successors, who no doubt reverence his memory, no other residence than that at Lincoln. — During his time the church was again plundered, though already stripped pretty bare, and the spire, said to be higher than that of Salisbury cathedral, fell down, as if convulsed with sorrow at the lamentable fate of its body.

He

He died August 12, 1551, and was privately buried in the cathedral.

John Taylor

Succeeded, June 26, 1552. He was a zealous protestant, unawed by the sanguinary bigotry of Mary, who deprived him of his see, and would probably have inflicted some severer marks of her zeal upon him, had not his death rendered persecution needless. This happened at Aincerwicke in Buckinghamshire, but at what period is not known.

John White

Was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, April 1, 1554. In 1556 he was translated to the see of Winchester. He had been warden of Wickham's college at Winchester, and, not expecting any promotion, had caused a tomb to be made for himself there; he was, however, raised to the see of Lincoln, and, by a singular coincidence, translated hence to the see of Winchester, where he found his cemetery ready for his bones. He was a man of austere life, and eminent for his piety and learning. He was appointed to preach queen Mary's funeral sermon, in doing which he gave so much offence by his catholic bigotry, to Elizabeth, that she deprived him of his bishoprick in 1559. He retired to his sister's house in Hampshire, and passed the rest of his days in seclusion.

Thomas Watson,

Dean of Durham, and master of St. John's college, Cambridge, was consecrated August 15, 1557. He was a zealous catholic, and soon excited the anger of the reformers and of Elizabeth, whom he threatened to excommunicate, and who, in return, deprived him of his benefice. Nor was this the only persecution he underwent. He was confined in the tower of London from 1559 to 1582, and then removed to Wisbech castle, where he ended his days. Such was the tolerant conduct

of a protestant queen ! Watson was a man of learning, as far as school divinity then extended, and he was a benefactor to the cathedral of Lincoln, by obtaining the restitution of some of those possessions which the courtly acquiescence of Holbech had alienated, and also the acquisition of several estates then vested in the crown. He was the last catholic bishop of Lincoln, and, upon his being deprived,

Nicholas Bullingham

Succeeded, and was consecrated January 21, 1559. He was kind enough to surrender all that his predecessor had obtained, and when he had stripped the see of its recent wealth, he procured himself to be translated to a richer one (Worcester) leaving to his successor the pious opportunity of conforming himself more strictly to the apostolical example of contentment with little. That successor was

Thomas Cooper,

Who was consecrated February 24, 1570, and translated to Winchester in 1583, where he died in 1594. He seems to have been a good man, and wrote several books, which probably ingratiated him with Elizabeth, who was proud of her own pedantry, and loved pedantry in others, which she mistook for learning.

William Wickham

Was consecrated December 6, 1584, and translated to Winchester February 22, 1594.

William Chaderton

Was translated from Chester to Lincoln in 1595, and died in 1608. He was buried at Southoe, within a mile of his palace at Buckden. To him succeeded

William

William Barlow,

Who was translated from Rochester in 1608, and died suddenly in 1613. He was an eminent preacher, and was appointed one of the four to preach before his majesty at Hampton court, for the purpose of converting some scotch presbyterians to the true doctrines of the church of England.

Richard Neale, or Neil,

Was promoted to the see of Lincoln in 1614. He had been successively bishop of Rochester, Litchfield, and Coventry; and he was afterwards removed to the see of Durham in 1617; then to that of Winchester in 1627; and lastly to York in 1631. He died October 31, 1640, three days before the long parliament began to sit, and was buried in St. Peter's church, Westminster. His memory was afterwards branded by the puritans.

George Mountaigne

Succeeded to the see of Lincoln upon the promotion of bishop Neale in 1617. He was consecrated December 14 in that year. Like his predecessor he had many removals. In 1621 he was made bishop of London; in 1627 he succeeded to the see of Durham, and in three months afterwards was removed to York, where he died in 1628.

John Williams

Was consecrated bishop of Lincoln November 17, 1621. He was a distinguished character during the turbulent period of Charles I. and the commonwealth. He was brought forward under the auspices of the duke of Buckingham, and was a servile flatterer of the court. Jealous of the rising power of Laud, he united himself with the country party and the puritans; severely fined by the star-chamber upon frivolous pretences, his opposition was aggravated. He was a man of great powers of mind, but wanted steadiness of principle. He was

episcopalian or puritan, courtier or roundhead, just as the colours of the moment made those characters desirable or otherwise. He was translated from Lincoln to York in 1641. He engaged in the civil wars, and besieged his own castle of Aberconway in Wales, which had fallen into the hands of the royalists. He succeeded in taking it, and retained possession of it till his death, which happened on the 25th of March, 1649. He was succeeded in the episcopal see of Lincoln by

Thomas Winniffe,

Dean of St. Paul's, who was consecrated February 6, 1642. He was a man of learning, piety, and charity ; but his virtues were fallen upon evil times. During the civil commotions, which raged in their utmost fury while he held the see, he saw himself deprived of all his temporalities, his episcopal palaces demolished, his cathedral robbed of its remaining ornaments, and his church converted into a barrack for soldiery. He himself retired to Lambourn, where he died in 1654, and was buried in Lambourn church.

Robert Sanderson

Succeeded Dr. Winniffe, after the restoration. He was consecrated October 28, 1660, but did not long enjoy his dignity, for he died January 29, 1663. He was buried in the chancel of Buckden church. Sanderson was a man who had shared many of the troubles which beset his royal master, to whom he seems to have been firmly attached. He distinguished himself for his learning and acuteness. He was eminent as an antiquary, and well skilled in heraldry. Sir W. Dugdale was much indebted to him in the compilation of his *Monasticon Anglicanum* : and bishop Usher, speaking of him, says "that when he proposed a case to the judicious Sanderson, he grasped all the circumstances of it, returned the happy answer that met his own thoughts, satisfied all his scruples, and cleared all his doubts." To him succeeded

Benjamin Laney,

Who was translated from the see of Peterborough, and consecrated bishop of Lincoln 1663. In 1667 he was removed from hence to that of Ely, where he died in 1674.

William Fuller,

Bishop of Limerick in Ireland, was translated to the see of Lincoln, upon the removal of Laney in 1667. He is said to have had much knowledge of antiquities, and he very assiduously laboured to adorn the cathedral, which had suffered so much in the late wars. He rescued from destruction the tombs of some of the early bishops, and embellished them with new inscriptions. He died at Kensington near London, April 22, 1675, and was succeeded by

Thomas Barlow,

Who was consecrated June 27 in that year. A rigid calvinist in principles, yet he had no objection to episcopacy, as honour and emolument were excluded from the adherence to his own doctrines. He accepted the dignities and the profits of the bishoprick, but he could not consent to perform the corresponding duties. He never once visited Lincoln, and was hence styled the bishop of Buckden, at which place he commonly resided. While James was king, Barlow was obsequious; when that monarch abdicated the throne, the bishop abdicated his duty; and had the unfortunate monarch recovered his crown, no doubt our pious prelate would have recovered his loyalty. He died in 1691, and was buried in Buckden church.

Thomas Tennison

Succeeded him, and was consecrated January 10, 1692. He was afterwards (1694) promoted to the archbishoprick of Canterbury, in which character he is better known as an eminent divine. Burnet has given a just character of him in his history; he was undoubtedly one of those men who have contributed, by their learning

and ability, to raise the name of the english clergy to that proud eminence which it holds throughout all Europe. When he succeeded Tillotson in the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, he was succeeded in the bishoprick of Lincoln by

James Gardiner,

Who was consecrated March 10, 1694, and died in 1705. He was buried in the cathedral, under a raised marble monument.

William Wake,

Another distinguished divine, was consecrated bishop of Lincoln October 21, 1705, and in 1715 succeeded Tennison as archbishop of Canterbury, recommending as his successor to the see of Lincoln

Edmund Gibson,

Who was consecrated February 12, 1715, and translated to the see of London in 1723. He published a very good edition of Camden's Britannia. He was succeeded by

Richard Reynolds,

Bishop of Bangor, who held the see from 1723 to 1740.

John Thomas

Was translated from St. Asaph to Lincoln in 1740, and from thence to that of Salisbury in 1761, in which year

John Green

Was consecrated. He held the see till 1771, when he was appointed canon residentiary of St. Paul's, and died in 1779. To him succeeded

Thomas Thurlow,

Brother of the Lord Chancellor. In 1787 he was translated to the see of Durham, when

George

George Pretymen Tomline,

The present bishop, was appointed; a prelate distinguished for his talents, of which he has recently given a decided proof in his work upon calvinism.

Having given this chronological summary of the various bishops who have presided over the ecclesiastical affairs of Lincoln, and among whom there are some names that reflect a high lustre upon the reformed church of England, we shall now proceed to state, briefly, the extent and jurisdiction of this see in past and present times.

The jurisdiction of this see was very great before the reformation, and the revenues were, of course, proportionably extensive. "Except the two archbishopricks," says Camden's editor, "and the principality bishopricks that had baronies belonging to them, viz. Winchester, Durham, and Ely, no' see in the kingdom was so well endowed; insomuch that we meet with no bishop translated from hence to any see except Winchester, before the reign of Elizabeth, though since, no less than ten out of seventeen have left this for other sees. Nor was it less remarkable for its many palaces, or places of residence for the bishops, within the diocese; for they had, before 1547, eight furnished in the diocese, besides others. In this county, Lincoln, Sleaford and Nettleham; in Rutland, Liddington; in Huntingdonshire, Buckden; in Buckinghamshire, Wooburn and Tinghurst; in Oxfordshire, Banbury Castle; and two more at Newark, county of Nottingham; and Lincoln place, Chancery-lane, London. All these, except about thirty manors, were given up in the first of Edward VI. by Holbeach, so that now, this see, above all others, consists in the propriety of rectories and tythes." Camden himself observes, "that the diocese of Lincoln, not confined within the narrow limits which, in the early Saxon church, satisfied the bishop of Sidnacester, who presided over this county, takes in so many counties, that it is ready to sink under its own greatness; and though Henry II. took out of it the diocese of Ely, and Henry VIII. those of

of Peterborough and Oxford, it is still reckoned the largest in England for jurisdiction and number of counties, and comprehends one thousand two hundred and forty-seven parish churches."

Our next business will be to present a faithful account of the past and present condition of that beautiful fabric, the cathedral; and here we cannot do better than avail ourselves of the accurate and elegant description from the pen of Mr. Britton.

"THE CATHEDRAL," says he, "or as it is usually called, the Minster, is justly the pride and glory of Lincoln. This magnificent building, from its situation on the highest part of a hill, and the flat state of the country to the south east and south west, may be seen at the distance of twenty miles. Raised at a vast expence, by the munificence of several prelates, it discovers in many parts singular skill and beauty, particularly its western front, which cannot fail to attract the attention of the most unobservant traveller. And of all the ancient fabrics of this description now remaining in England, no one deserves the attention of a curious enquirer more than this, 'whose floor,' says Fuller, in his humourous style, 'is higher than the roof of many churches!' It may be said to be a building proportioned to the amplitude of the diocese, and is justly esteemed one of the most extensive and regular of its kind, notwithstanding it was erected at different periods, and has undergone various alterations in later times. After the see was removed to this place, the new bishop, Remigius, according to Henry of Huntingdon, purchased lands on the highest parts of the city, near the castle, which made a figure with its strong towers, and built a church, strong and fair, in a strong place, and in a fair spot, to the virgin of virgins, in spite of all the opposition from the archbishop of York, who laid claim to the ground, placing in it forty-four prebendaries. This afterwards being damaged by fire, was elegantly repaired by that munificent and pious bishop of Lincoln, Alexander. The first foundations were laid in the year 1086, by bishop Remigius, and the building was

continued

continued by him and his successor, Robert Bloet. — Soon after the death of this bishop, the church is said to have been burnt down,* about A. D. 1127, and rebuilt by bishop Alexander, his successor, with an arched stone roof, to prevent the recurrence of a like accident in future; and it is stated that he set his whole mind upon adorning his new cathedral, which he made the most magnificent at that time in England. But though thus rendered pre-eminent for size and decorations, it was made more elegant, &c. by St. Hugh of Burgundy, in the time of Henry II. This prelate added several parts, which were then named the new works.† To shew what these consisted in, and the periods when different alterations and additions were made to this structure, I shall transcribe a passage from the ninth volume of the *Archæologia*, the substance of which appears to have been derived from the archives of the cathedral.”

‘A. D. 1124. The church was burnt down. Bishop Alexander is, in the historical accounts given to the public, said to have rebuilt it with an arched roof, for the prevention of the like accident. But John de Scalby, canon of Lincoln, and bishop D’Alderby’s registrar and secretary, says of Robert de Chesney (who succeeded Alexander) that he ‘*Primus Ecclesiam voltis lapidies communivit*, 1147.

‘1186. John de Scalby says of Hugh the burgundian, bishop of Lincoln, that he ‘*fabricanæ ecclesiæ a fundamentis construxit novam.*’ This can relate only to alterations and repairs of the old church, for the new east end was not begun to be built till one hundred and twenty years after.’

‘1244—5. The great tower fell down, and greatly damaged the church. Very little was done to repair this disaster,

* Mr. Gough says ‘only damaged.’

† It appears, from various documents, that all additions made to ancient structures were called new works. Various alterations, &c. were made at Ely cathedral, nearly at the same periods that others were making at Lincoln, and they are called new works, or ‘*nova opera.*’

disaster, till the time of Oliver Sutton, elected bishop 1279. The first thing which he set about was extending the close wall, but not so far to the east as it now is, for it was, as will be seen, further enlarged ; and he afterwards completely repaired, in concurrence with the dean and chapter, the old church : so that the whole was finished, painted, and white-washed, after the year 1290. When this work was done, the great tower was carried up no higher than to the part where the large windows begin, and where the bells now hang. The upper part was, with the other new work, begun sixteen years after.*

‘ 1306. The dean and chapter contracted with Richard de Stow, mason, to attend to, and employ other masons under him, for the new work ; at which time the new additional east end, as well as the upper parts of the great tower and the transepts were done. He contracted to do the plain work by measure, and the fine carved work and images by the day.’

‘ 1313. The dean and chapter carried the close still further eastward, so as to enlarge the canon’s houses and mansions, the chancellery, and other houses at the east end of the minster yard.’

‘ 1321. In this year the new work was not finished, for bishop Burghwash, finding that those who were entrusted to collect the money given by voluntary contribution, and legacies to the church, detained the same, and were backward in their payments, published an excommunication against all offenders in this way, which tended ‘in retardationem fabricæ.’

‘ 1324. It may be collected, the whole was finished about 1324 ; but this is no where specified. The late bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Lyttleton, conjectured that all was finished about 1283. Conjectures are led into this mistake, by supposing that the work was finished soon after king Henry III.’s charter, granted for enlarging the church and close.

* 1380. John Welburn was treasurer. He built the tabernacle at the high altar, the north and east parts are now standing; and the south was rebuilt after, to make the north and south sides uniform. He was master of the fabric, and the principal promoter of making the two stone arches under the west towers, and the vault of the high tower; and caused the statues of the kings over the west great door to be placed there.'

'N. B. This new work is all of the regular order of gothic architecture, as I have supposed it to be finally established by the free masons. The rest of the church is in part the opus romanum, and partly of the style of the first essays of the gothic.' Communicated by Mr. Bradley to governor Pownal.

These notices are important, for it is interesting to ascertain the dates, &c. of such ancient buildings as are beautiful or grand. The one now under consideration presents, in its different parts, both these characteristics; the principal of which I shall endeavour to describe and particularize.

"The cathedral church consists of a nave with its aisles, a transept at the west end, and two other transepts, one near the centre, and the other towards the eastern end: also a choir and chancel, with their aisles of corresponding height and width with the nave and aisles. The great transept has an aisle towards the east; attached to the western side of this transept is a gallilee, or grand porch; and on the southern side of the eastern aisle are two oratories, or private chapels, while the north side has one of nearly similar shape and character. Branching from the northern side are the cloisters, which communicate with the chapter house. The church is ornamented with three towers; one at the centre, and two at the western end. These are lofty, and are decorated with varied tracery, pillars, pilasters, windows, &c. To furnish the reader with an adequate idea of the dimensions and general size of this structure, I subjoin the following table, the measurements for which were made
by

by Mr. T. Espin of Louth ; and I believe are more accurate than any hitherto published."

" The height of the two western towers, one hundred and eighty feet. Previous to the year 1808, each of these was surmounted by a central spire, the height of which was one hundred and one feet. The great tower in the middle of the church, from the top of the corner pinnacle to the ground, is three hundred feet ; its width is fifty-three feet. Exterior length of the church, with its buttresses, five hundred and twenty-four feet ; interior length, four hundred and eighty-two feet ; width of western front, one hundred and seventy-four feet ; exterior length of great transept, two hundred and fifty feet ; and interior, two hundred and twenty-two feet ; the width is sixty-six feet. The lesser or eastern transept, is one hundred and seventy feet in length, and forty-four in width, including the side chapels. Width of the cathedral, eighty feet ; height of the vaulting of the nave, eighty feet. The chapter house is a decagon, and measures, interior diameter, sixty feet, six inches. The cloisters measure one hundred and eighteen feet on the north and south sides, and ninety-one feet on the eastern and western sides."

" Such are the principal measurements of this spacious fabric ; to describe the whole of which would occupy a volume. Therefore, in the following particulars, I can only advert to, and notice a few of its most prominent features."

" Though it will not be an easy task to define and discriminate all the remaining portions of Remigius's and Alexander's buildings, yet there are some parts which may be confidently referred to as the works of these prelates. The grand western front, wherein the greatest variety of styles prevail, is certainly the workmanship of three, if not more, distinct and distant eras. This is apparent to the most cursory observer ; and on minute inspection by the discriminating architect and antiquary, is very decisively displayed. This portion of the

the fabric consists of a large square-shape facade; the whole of which is decorated with door-ways, windows, arcades, niches, &c. It has a pediment in the centre, and two octangular stair-case turrets at the extreme angles, surmounted by plain spire-shaped pinnacles.— This front may be described as divided into three distinct, though not separated parts; a centre and its two lateral sides. The first presents three perpendicular divisions, and three others from the bottom to the top. In the lowest are three door-ways, a large one in the centre, which directly opens to the nave, and two smaller ones facing the side aisles. These arches are semi-circular, with various architrave mouldings, ornamented with carved figures, foliage, &c. and on each side are columns, which are also decorated with sculpture. These door-ways are of handsome proportions, and the sculpture is but little mutilated. On each side of the two small doors is a large niche under a semicircular arch, above which are some pieces of ancient emblematical sculpture in relief. Over the great western door-way are some statues of kings, &c. under decorated canopies, and above them is the large western window, with mullions and tracery; a circular window, with a cinquefoil mullion, is seen above this, at the sides of which the flat wall is ornamented with a sort of treleis work, or lozenge-shaped tracery. This facing prevails in the lateral gables, north and south of the two western towers; also within the towers.

“The upper transept and the choir appear the next in point of date. These are in the sharp-pointed or early English style, and their architecture is very irregular, having pillars with detached shafts of Purbeck marble in different forms, but all very light; those on the sides of the choir have been formerly strengthened. Some of the arches are high and pointed, others obtuse, with straight upright lines above their imposts; a few small arches are semicircular, and many are of the trefoil shape. The vaulting is generally simple, the ribs of a few groins only have a billeted moulding; a double row of arches or arcades, one placed before the other, is continued round

the

the inside, beneath the lower tier of windows. The windows, which are lofty and narrow, are placed two or three together; the great buttresses in front are ornamented in a singular manner, with detached shafts, terminating in rich foliage; the parapet is covered with lead, and the aisles have a plain stone parapet, with a billeted moulding underneath. Some of the sculpture is well executed; but the arches and mouldings are very imperfect. This part of the fabric was probably built by bishop St. Hugh. The great transept, the gallilee porch,* and the vestry, are nearly of the same, but in a later style. The vestry is vaulted, the groining having strong ribs; and beneath it is a crypt, with groins, converging into pointed arches."

"The nave and central tower were next rebuilt, probably begun by Hugh de Welis, as the style of their architecture is that of the latter part of the reign of John, or the beginning of Henry III. It seems to have been carried on from the west, as the two arches next that end are narrower than the others; perhaps they stand on the old bases. The clustered pillars of the nave are not uniform, some being worked solid, and others having detached shafts; the upper windows are clustered three together, and two are included within each arch of the aisles. The lower part of the north wall is plainer than the south, whence it may be concluded that this was built first. Part of the great tower was erected by bishop Groshead, who also finished the additions which had been begun to the old west front; for there is the same fascia or moulding under the uppermost story as is continued twice round the rood tower, and altered it to its present form. The part extending from the smaller transept to the east end, was probably built by bishops Gravesend, Sutton, and D'Alderby, about the conclusion of the thirteenth, or commencement of the fourteenth century. Over the south porch, which is highly ornamented, is a representation of the final judgment, in bold relief,

* This is said to have been formerly appropriated to the use of probationary penitents, previous to their being re-admitted into communion with the faithful.

relief. The lower windows have slender clustered pillars, with capitals; and the heads are ornamented with circles, cinquefoils, and other devices: but the large east window does not correspond in richness with the other component parts. The upper windows have double mullions, and a gallery runs between the upper and lower tiers. Bishop d'Alderby built the upper story of the rood tower, and added a lofty spire which was constructed of timber, and covered with lead. This was blown down in a violent storm of wind, A. D. 1547; and the damages then sustained were not wholly repaired till the year 1775.

“ Bishop Alnwick probably raised the western towers, and erected the wood spires, the taking down of which, lately by the dean and chapter, has provoked much spleenetic animadversion. He added also the three west windows, and the figures of our kings, from the conquest to Edward III. The arch of the centre window is much older than its mullions. The ceilings of the towers, and facing of the interior parts of the three west entrances, are of the same age. The great marigold window, at the south end of the lower transept, was built about the time of Edward III.

“ Various chapels were erected, and chantries founded at different periods, for the interment of the great, and the performance of mass, to propitiate the Deity in favour of their departed spirits, and those of their friends and relations. A chantry was founded within the close of the cathedral, by Joan de Cantalupe, in the thirty-first of Edward III. for a warden and seven chaplains, to pray for the soul of Nicholas de Cantalupe, her husband, as also for her own soul after death, and for the souls of all the faithful departed. John Welbourn, treasurer of this church, fortioth of Edward III. founded a chantry here. In an ancient MS. of the dean and chapter, containing copies of deeds and charters respecting this chantry, &c. is a curious instrument, which conveys the house which belonged to ‘Elye’ (Elias) the son of a jew,

who was hanged at Lincoln, and the lands of another Jew, who was outlawed.

“Richard Flemming, bishop of Lincoln, built a chapel near the north door, where a statue lies on an altar tomb of marble, in his pontifical robes. Bishop Russell, in the time of Henry VII. also built one for the place of his interment, on the south side of the presbytery. And in imitation of this, during the succeeding reign, bishop Longland erected another for the like purpose. This is a beautiful and interesting specimen of the architecture of the age.

“The late earl of Burlington, whose taste for architecture gave him the title of the English Palladio, in a question of precedence between the cathedrals of York and Lincoln, gave a decision in favour of the latter; and preferred the west front of it to any thing of the kind in Europe, observing, ‘That whoever had the conducting of it, was well acquainted with the noblest buildings of old Rome, and had united some of their greatest beauties in that very work.’ That nothing might be wanting to render this church as splendid in furniture as it was elegant in its decorations, it received the most lavish donations. Indeed so sumptuously was it supplied with rich shrines, jewels, vestments, &c. that Dugdale informs us Henry VIII. took out of its immense treasure no less than two thousand six hundred and twenty-one ounces of gold, and four thousand two hundred and eighty-five ounces of silver, besides pearls and precious stones of the most costly kind. Also two shrines, one called St. Hugh’s, of pure gold; and the other of massy silver, called St. John d’Alderby’s: at the same time the episcopal mitre is said to have been the richest in the kingdom.

“From the time the custom of burying in churches was adopted till the present, this cathedral has had its share of costly sculpture; its chapels, walls, and columns have been ornamented or disfigured by monumental records and emblems of mortality. But when the observer views

views the state of such pious memorials, and compares them with the number and grandeur of those which history relates to have been erected in the different periods, he is strongly reminded of the transitory nature of the very exertions made to counteract the oblivious ravages of time; and of the ineffectual mode of securing to ourselves or others the meed of posthumous fame, by the pomp of monument or lettered stone. Of many of these tombs not a vestige remains, nor are the places known where once they stood.

" At the reformation, for the purpose of finding secreted wealth, and under the pretence of discouraging superstition, many of them were destroyed. Bishop Holbech and Dean Henneage, both violent zealots, caused to be pulled down or defaced most of the handsome tombs, the figures of saints, crucifixes, &c. so that by the close of the year 1548, there was scarcely a perfect tomb, or unmutilated statue left. What the flaming zeal of reformation had spared, was attacked by the rage of the fanatics in the time of Charles I.— During the presidency of bishop Winniffe, in the year 1645, the brass plates in the walls, or flat stones, were torn out, the handsome brass gates of the choir, and those of several chantries pulled down, and every remaining beauty, which was deemed to savour of superstition, entirely defaced; and the church made barracks for the parliamentary soldiers.

" In 1782, the floor of the cathedral was new paved, which occasioned a great change in the state of inscribed stones, and the alterations lately made in the transepts and choir, have totally disarranged many of the principal tombs. In the choir were four monuments, one of which is said to have belonged to Remigius, the first bishop.— Mr. Gough observes, ' both Remigius who began to build this church, and his successor Bloet, who finished it, are said by Willis to have been buried in the church of Remigius' building; the first in the choir, the other in the north transept, and both to have had contiguous monuments, or as he calls them, chapels on the north

side of the choir.' It seems probable that the present monuments ascribed to both were erected over their remains within the old choir, when it was rebuilt by bishop Alexander in the reigns of Henry I. and Stephen. This choir was continued further east about the close of Henry III.'s reign, and the screen, rood-loft, and stalls, made in that of Edward II. To one of these periods may those monuments therefore be ascribed. The knights on the front of this monument may denote soldiers placed to guard our Lord's sepulchre; as on a tomb in the north side of the altar at Northwold in Norfolk, where are three armed men between three trees, all in a reclining posture. Another monument commemorates Catharine Swinford, wife of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. Her figure is engraved on a brass plate, and the following inscription is preserved on the fillet :

'Ici gist Dame Katherine, duchesse de Lancastre jadys femme de la tres noble & tres gracious prince John duc de Lancastre; fils a tres noble roy Edward le tierce. La quelle Katherine moreult le x jour de May l'an de grace mil. cccc. tierz. De quelle almes Dieu eyt mercy & pitee.' Amen.

"At the foot of the above is another monument, to the memory of Joan countess of Westmoreland. She was only daughter of John of Gaunt, by the above wife, and was also interred here in November 1440. Attached to a monument of grey marble, on a fillet of brass, was this inscription :

*'Filia Lancastr. ducis inclyta, sponsa Johannis
Westmerland primi subjacet hic comitis.
Desine, scriba, suas virtutes promere, nulla
Vox valeat merita vix reboare sua.
Stirpe, decore, fide, tum fama, spe, prece, prole,
Actibus & vita polluit immo sua.
Natio tota dolet pro morte. Deus tulit ipsam
In Bricii festo, C. quater M. quater X.'*

"In

" In the south aisle were twenty-four monuments; among which were those to bishops Repingdon, Gravesend, and Grosthead. In our lady's chapel was a marble altar monument, or cenotaph, with the figure of a queen, and on the edge, in old english characters, this inscription:

' Hic sunt sepulta viscera Alianore quondam Regine
Anglie Uxoris Regis Edvardi filii Regis Henrici cuius
Anime Propitietur Deus. Amen. + Paternoster.'

" On the north side of the same chapel were two curious tombs of freestone, arched and carved. One of those, with the figure of a man in armour, Mr. Sanderson supposes was intended for sir John Tiptoft, in the time of Edward III. Under the small east window is a chantry, founded by Nicholas lord Cantalupe. In this, under a lofty pinnacled canopy, is an altar tomb of speckled marble, ascended by steps, having three large shields on the sides, with the figure of a man, armed as a knight, designed for the said lord Cantalupe. And another under a like canopy, with a figure in his robes, to the memory of dean Wymbish. At the east end of this chantry is a flat stone, with the brasses gone, to the memory of lady Jane Cantalupe. In the centre of the east end is a chantry, which was founded by Edward I. wherein the bowels of his queen Eleanor were interred.

" Bartholomew lord Burghersh, brother to the bishop of that name, lies opposite to him, in the north wall of what was Borough's, or rather Burghersh's, or St. Catharine's chapel, on a tomb under a canopy; his figure is of freestone, in armour; at his feet, a lion; under his head a helmet, from which issues a lion on his side, like another with two tails, on a shield held over his head by two angels. On the front of the tomb, over six arches, which have formerly held twelve figures, are twelve coats. *

" On the north side of the lady chapel, or rather on the south side of St. Catharine's, or Borough's chapel,

* Gough, Sepul. Mon. vol. I. part II. p. 108.

north of the other, at the feet of bishop Burghersh, is an altar tomb without canopy or figure. The cover is made up of two flat blue slabs, the uppermost and largest seemingly reversed, and the other a fragment of a grey slab, once charged with a brass shield and ledge, neither of which seem to have belonged to this tomb originally. On the north side are five arches, with ten figures of men and women, all buttoned with roses (one man holding a scroll), and all standing in pairs, and in the spandrels of each arch over them, these coats beginning from the east." Mr. G. particularly describes the arms, gives the various conjectures which have been formed of the person for whom this monument was intended, and concludes—' Notwithstanding the various opinions about this tomb, it is most probable it was erected by John lord Wells, who died thirty-fifth of Edward III. 1361, seized of vast possessions in the county of Lincoln.*

" In the aisle, on the north side of the choir, is the pedestal of a monument, which Stukeley supposed to have been formerly the shrine of St. Hugh the Burgundian, and in his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, he has given an engraving of a raised altar tomb, with an elegant pinnacled shrine, of a pyramidal shape, under this name. But Mr. Lethieulier, in the first volume of the *Archæologia*, observes, that no instance occurs of a saint having two shrines dedicated to him in the same church.

" The imputation of the jews having from time to time crucified children, has been, by Rapin and some other historians, considered as an unfounded calumny. It is mentioned however by Matthew Paris, an historian of veracity, who was unlikely to be deceived as to an event which happened during his life time. The fact is established, Mr. Lethieulier thinks, beyond all contradiction, by a commission from the king to Simon Passelier and William de Leighton, to seize for the king's use the houses belonging to the jews, who were hanged at Lincoln for crucifying a child, &c.

" Many

* Gough, *Sepul. Mon.* vol. I. part II. p. 111, 113.

" Many defaced monuments, and others which had lost both figures and inscriptions, were taken up during the new paving, and are intended to be placed in the aisles of the choir, or in the cloisters. On the north side of, and connected with the cathedral, are the cloisters, of which only three sides remain in the original state. Attached to the eastern side is the Chapter house, a lofty elegant structure. It forms a decagon, nineteen yards in diameter, the groined roof of which is supported by an umbilical pillar, consisting of a circular shaft, with ten small fluted columns attached to it; having a band in the centre, with foliated capitals. From this the groins issue, resting on small columns on each side. One of the ten sides forms the entrance, which is of the same altitude as the Chapter house. In the other sides are nine windows, having pointed arches, with two lights each. Seven of these have five arcades beneath each; and under the two others are four.

The Library over the north side of the cloister was built by dean Honeywood, whose portrait by Hanneman is still here preserved. In this room is a large collection of books, with some curious specimens of roman antiquities: one is a red glazed urn, having at the bottom the makers name, DONATVS, F. Also several fragments of pottery, among which are many urns and vessels of various construction. A very large one of baked earth, unglazed, is of a roundish shape, with a short narrow neck, to which are affixed two circular handles. It is one foot four inches in diameter, and two feet four inches in height. There is also a very curious glass phial, of a bluish green colour, with a handle near the mouth; it is three inches diameter, by nine inches and a half high. Its contents consist of pieces of bones of too large a size ever to have been put in through the present aperture. This circumstance has excited much surprise; but it would hence appear probable, that in some instances the romans, after they had blown the vessel and deposited the sacred relics, again heated the glass, and gave the upper part of it the requisite shape.

"The officers belonging to the cathedral, are the bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, subdean, six archdeacons, fifty-two prebendaries, four priest vicars, five lay clerks or singing men, an organist, seven poor clerks, four choristers, and six burghersh chanters. The dean is elected by the chapter, upon the king's letters recommendatory; and upon the election being certified to the bishop, he is instituted into the office of dean, and collated to some vacant prebend, to entitle him to become a residentiary. The precentor, chancellor, and subdean, are under the patronage of the bishop, who collates to these several dignities. To the precentorship and chancellorship, prebends are annexed. And when the subdean is collated, if he is not already a prebendary, the bishop confers on him a vacant prebend, and by the statutes of the church, the above dignitaries, being prebendaries, are of course residentiaries."

The length of this extract will be amply compensated by its value, as it contains by far the most succinct, and yet perspicuous, account of this structure, so justly celebrated, that can perhaps be found. It may not, however, be uninteresting to the reader to peruse the impression produced by this magnificent edifice, upon a fictitious, but ingenious traveller: we allude to don Espriella, a reputed Spaniard: but all the merit of his volumes belongs to Mr. Southey, who is known to have been the writer of them. Indeed he did not manage his assumed character with sufficient dexterity to escape detection. He thus describes his approach to this venerable building, from Dunham ferry. "We now entered upon a marsh, and once more beheld the cathedral upon its height, two leagues distant. This magnificent building stands at the end of a long and high hill, above the city.—To the north there are nine windmills in a row. It has three towers, the two smaller ones topped with the smallest spires I have ever seen;—they were beautiful in the distance—yet we doubted whether they ought to have been there, and in fact they are of modern addition, and not of stone, so that on a nearer view they disgrace and disfigure the edifice.* Imagine this seen over a wide plain,

this

* These were taken down in the year 1807.

this the only object,—than which the power of man could produce no finer. The nearer we approached, the more dreary was the country—it was one wide fen,—the more beautiful the city, and the more majestic the cathedral: never was an edifice more happily placed; it overtops a city built on the acclivity of a steep hill,—its houses intermingled with gardens and orchards. To see it in full perfection, it should be in the red sunshine of an autumnal evening, when the red roofs, and red brick houses would harmonize with the sky, and with the fading foliage.

“ The exterior of Lincoln cathedral is far more beautiful than that of York, the inside is far inferior. They have been obliged in some places to lay a beam from one column to another to strengthen them; they have covered it with gothic work, and it appears at first like a continuation of the passages above. It is to be wished that in their other modern works, there had been the same approximation to the taste of better times. A fine roman pavement was discovered not many years ago, in the centre of the cloister: they have built a little brick building over it to preserve it, with commendable care; but so vile a one, as to look like one of those houses of necessity which are attached to every cottage in this country, and which it is to be hoped will one day become as general in our own. A library forms one side of the cloister quadrangle, which is also modern and mean. Another work of modern time, is a picture of the annunciation, over the altar.

“ Most of the old windows were demolished in the days of fanaticism; their place has not been supplied with painted glass; and from the few which remain, the effect of the coloured light crowning the little crockets and pinnacles, and playing upon the columns with red, and purple, and saffron shades of light, made us the more regret that all was not in the same state of beauty. We ascended the highest tower, crossing a labyrinth of narrow passages; it was a long and wearying way; the jackdaws who inhabit these steeples have greatly the advantage of

us in getting to the top of them. How very much must the birds be obliged to men for building cathedrals for their use. It is something higher than York, and the labour of climbing it was compensated by a bird's-eye view all around us.

"We ascended one of the other towers afterwards to see *Great Tom*, the largest bell in England. At first it disappointed me, but the disappointment wore off, and we became satisfied that it was as great a thing, as it was said to be. A tall man might stand in it upright; the mouth measures one and twenty english feet in circumference, and it would be a large tree of which the girth equalled the size of its middle. The hours are struck upon it with a hammer. I should tell you, that the method of sounding bells in England is not by striking, but by swinging them; no bell, however, which approaches nearly to the size of this is ever moved, except this; it is swung on Whitsunday, and when the judges arrive to try the prisoners,—another fit occasion would be at executions, to which it would give great solemnity, for the sound is heard far and wide over the fens. On other occasions it was disused, because it shook the tower, but the stones have now been secured with iron cramps. Tom, which is the familiar abbreviation of Thomas, seems to be the only name which they give to a bell in this country."

Round the crown thereof is this inscription :

SPIRITVS SANCTVS A PATER ET FILIO PROCEDEMVS
SVAVITER SONANS AD SALVTEM, ANNO DOMINI 1610,
DECEMBRIS 3 REGNI JACOBI ANGLIE 8^o ET SCOTIE 44^o.

TRANSLATION.

The Holy Ghost, proceeding from the Father and the Son, sweetly sounding to salvation: anno dom. 3 December, 1610, in the 8th year of king James of England, 44th of Scotland.

And round the skirts is the following :

LAVRENTIVS STANTON, DECANVS. ROGERVS PARKER,
PRECENTOR, ET MAGISTER FABRICIE GEORGIVS ELAND,
CANCELLARIVS, ET MAGISTER FABRICIE. RICHARDVS
CLAYTON, ARCHIDIACONVS, LINCOLN.

TRANSLATION.

TRANSLATION.

Lawrence Staunton, dean.

Roger Parker, precentor, master of the fabric.

George Eland, chancellor, master of the fabric.

Richard Clayton, archdeacon of Lincoln.

The weight of this surprising bell is nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-four pounds. It has been gauged, and will hold four hundred and twenty-four gallons, ale measure. The compass of its mouth is about seven yards a half, and two inches.*

Great Tom of Lincoln has never travelled beyond the precincts of his own church, but was manufactured on the spot; for which purpose a furnace was erected in the minster yard, in the year 1610; from which he was cast by Henry Holdfield of Nottingham, and William Newcomb of Leicester, bell-founders, and partners in this concern only; which connection arose from the former being a man of the first eminence in his profession, and to whom such a charge could with safety be committed, and the latter living within the diocese; for the honour of which it was deemed necessary he should have some concern in the business. Many beautiful specimens of Holdfield's work are still to be seen in this and the neighbouring counties; one, in particular, is the ninth bell of that fine peal of ten in St. Mary's at Nottingham, cast in 1595, which is singularly elegant; the ornaments are similar to those upon Great Tom, and the tones of both are uncommonly fine.

In order to render this view of the ecclesiastical history of Lincoln complete, both as to its past and present state, we have freely brought before the reader every thing that could tend to produce that effect; and we shall now conclude this division of our work with a general view of the churches and other religious edifices which formerly adorned, or still continue to adorn this celebrated city.

It appears from authentic records, that previously to the reformation there were no less than fifty-two churches, exclusively

* Don Espriella's statement of the circumference is not correct.

exclusively of the cathedral, in Lincoln, and besides various religious houses of different denominations. But the ceaseless and decaying hand of time has silently mouldered away the greater part of these sacred edifices; and only twelve now remain triumphant over the ravages of succeeding centuries. The following list of their names and situation, as far as the latter has always been correctly ascertained, will be acceptable to the general reader, and especially to the resident in Lincoln. Those, to which an asterisk is prefixed, are still remaining.

NAMES.	SITUATION.
St. John Baptist.....	Newport.
St. Nicholas.....	Ditto.
*St. Paul.....	N. E. side of the Castle.
St. Bartholomew.....	W. side of the Castle.
St. Peter's in the Bail.	
All Saints.....	Near the Deanery.
*St. Mary Magdalene.....	N. side of Exchequer gate.
St. Margaret.....	S. E. side of Cathedral.
*St. Peter.....	Eastgate.
St. Leonard.....	Ditto.
St. Giles.....	Ditto.
St. Laurence.....	Skinner's lane.
St. Cuthbert.....	Near Bull-ring lane.
*St. Martin.....	Near Dunstan Lock.
St. Peter.....	In the old Fish market.
St. John.....	Ditto.
St. Faith.....	By the Fish closes.
*St. Michael on the Mount,	Near the front of the Palace.
St. Clement.....	Westgate.
St. Andrew.....	Within the Palace.
St. Gregory.....	Closegate
St. Trinity.....	Ditto
St. Dennis.....	Thorngate
*St. Swithin	Near the Sheep market.
St. Edward the king.	
St. Augustine.	
St. Panond.	
St. Rumbold.	
St. Peter by the pump.	Holy

NAMES.	SITUATION.
Holy Innocent.....	
St. Clement.....	
St. Andrew	Beyond the Bar.
All Saints.....	
St. Peter	
*St. Botolph	Near the Bar.
*St. Peter	Near the Gowt bridge.
St. Andrew.	
St. Margaret.	
St. Michael.	
Holy Cross.	
*St. Mark.	
*St. Mary-de-Wigford....	Old Conduit.
St. Peter.....	Broadgate.
*St. Peter's at Arches....	Near the Stone-bow.
St. James.....	
St. Stephen.....	Newland.
St. Mary Crackpool....	
St. George.....	High bridge.
*St. Benedict.....	Near the Corn hill.
St. John	Corn hill.
St. Trinity	Near the Greeston stairs.
St. Edward.	

Of those to which no "local habitation" is assigned, tradition has not preserved even the slightest memory of their site: while of others, the authority is sometimes dubious, by which they have been collated to.

Our account of the ecclesiastical history of Lincoln shall be terminated by a brief survey of the remains of some of the religious edifices above enumerated. The progress of religion in the different states of Europe presents many remarkable facts to the philosophical historian, and to the sagacious enquirer into the moral progress of man in society. While, in some countries, the slow developement of reason, and the discoveries of science, have preserved to a bigotted priesthood all their pernicious influence upon the welfare of the community, in others, the rapid

rapid diffusion of knowledge has led, not only to a reformation of theological abuses, but, to a more enlightened system of general policy, as the best preservative of religious freedom. Thus, while a considerable portion of Europe remained under the disqualifying operations of a corrupt faith, England early followed in the tract pointed out by the first reformers, and divested herself of those shackles which the ignorance and credulity of many ages had riveted upon her. Her spurious piety, however, was at one time so great, that she merited and obtained the appellation of "*the isle of saints,*" but that venerable denomination was soon abolished when she herself abolished the tributary servitude in which she was held by the court of Rome. Lincoln was not behind the other divisions of the empire in her exemplary endeavours to provide for the maintenance and endowment of the professors of religion at this period. Besides monasteries, nunneries, and other buildings erected for pious uses, Lincoln could boast of more than fifty churches, though few of these have survived the assaults of time. Their former existence however forcibly demonstrates the piety of the inhabitants, the influence of the clergy, and the wealth of the community. Exclusively of the cathedral, only twelve of these religious edifices, as has been already mentioned, now remain; and it has frequently been regretted by men of taste and science that their structure exhibits so little skill, magnificence or fitness, that scarcely any of them are deserving of elaborate description.— Among the most distinguished for their antiquity or architecture are St. Paul's, St. Martin's, St. Benedict's, St. Mary-de-Wigford, and St. Peter at Goats or Gowts.

St. Paul's

Is situated near the Mint wall, and though not remarkable for elegance, yet affords valuable materials for the research of the antiquary, as it is conjectured that it was built on the remains of one erected by Paulinus. Dr. Stukeley very carefully examined it, and he was of opinion that in many parts there had been more than one re-building on the foundation; and he carried conjecture so far as to conclude that the north door, by which the church

church is entered down a flight of six steps, belonged to the original church, and was that through which Blecca and his family went when they attended divine service. The eyes of an antiquary, it should be remembered, have a particular sagacity in discovering the traces of whatever is wanted; and though it is commonly imagined that imagination is the very last quality that is to be found in the composition of an antiquary's brain, yet it would be very easy to shew that this, like many other popular errors, is founded altogether upon false premises, for it is hardly possible to discover more imagination, more fancy, more ingenuity in fiction than are presented in the volumes of antiquarian research.*

Whatever claims to antiquity, however, might be possessed by the former fabric, its present condition has little to attract curiosity, being of mean appearance and unskillfully constructed. It should not be forgotten that the advocates for its remote antiquity, contend that its very name is an additional proof, St. Paul being nothing more than an abbreviation of St. Paulinus.

St. Martin's

* The following is an amusing instance which may be added to the many already upon record, of the facility with which antiquaries make discoveries.

In 1779, some excavations being made in Paris by order of the police, in search of stolen articles said to be hidden between Belleville and Mont Martre, a stone was found with an inscription in roman characters which was deemed worthy of the examination of the gentlemen of the academy, and a committee was named for this purpose. Here is the inscription in its original order.

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C	H
E	M
I	N
D	E
S	A
	N
	E
	S.

The academy of inscriptions being completely puzzled, had recourse to the learned author of the primitive world, count de Gebelin, who was inclined to think it antedeluvian, or at least as ancient as the skeletons of unknown animals found in the neighbourhood. He had written to the late learned Mr. Bryant on the

St. Martin's

Church is still prebendal ; it consists of a nave and a chancel, with a modern tower built in the last century, by alderman Lobsey. In a chapel to the north of the chancel, is a large monument of alabaster, with two whole length recumbent figures, to the memory of sir Thomas Grantham and his lady, dated 1618. The figures, however, are greatly damaged by the falling down of the canopy, which happened some years since.

St. Martin's also lays some claim to antiquity. In the Pembroke cabinet there was, in Camden's time, a curious silver medal, " having on one side a sword

SCIM
and { ARTI } and on the other LINCOLNIA CIVT, round
ΔΙΔ

a cross, which seems to have been struck by the prepositus or chief magistrate of the city, in the Saxon times, before the conquest. The cross and saint's name prove it to be christian, and would induce a belief that St. Martin was a tutelar saint of the city before the foundation of the cathedral, one of the principal churches here being dedicated to him, and antiently of royal patronage, till William I. granted it to Remigius.*

To

subject, and was preparing a dissertation to shew that the roman characters were derived from those of the inscription, which were very rude and primitive, and seemed to be the only remains of the Celtic empire.

Meanwhile, a member of the academy of a more cool and sagacious turn, visited the spot in order to determine the localities of this grand and interesting discovery. The visit and the stone making a noise in the village, the beadle waited on the academy, recognised an old acquaintance of fifty years, and thus read the antediluvian inscription —

Lei le chemin des Anes.

That is, in plain english, "This is a road for asses ;" for those animals, which are very useful, have been employed from time immemorial, in carrying plaster from the kilns ; and the paths wind so much, and sometimes end in nothing, that this admonition became wholesome and salutary.

* St. Martin was the son of a Hungarian soldier : was himself a soldier in early life : afterwards bishop of Tours, and when dead, a saint !

To the remains of the ancient church, a modern tower has been added; and the whole edifice has been completely repaired. An organ also, built for the purpose by Mr. England, and purchased by voluntary subscription, was opened in it on the 9th of April, 1809. Here are Sunday evening lectures.

St. Benedict's or St. Bennet's

Church, exhibits manifest proofs of having been erected at different periods of time. Its structure is mean, consisting of a small nave and a south aisle, with a square tower at the west end. It is supposed to have been built in the Saxon times, but it has more marks of Norman than Saxon architecture about it. The tower is nearly twenty-five feet high, with four windows; the south windows, which are placed high, have a projecting moulding over them; and under the nave, which formerly extended further to the west, is a row of curious diminutive heads. "The aisle has a handsome east window, in the style of king Henry VII's time: and the windows of the nave appear to have been enlarged in the fourteenth century. On the floor are many ancient monumental flat marbles; but their brasses are gone. Against the west wall is a square brass plate, to the memory of alderman Becke and family, on which are engraved the effigies of him, his wife, and children; date 1620."

St. Mary's-de-Wigford,

(Wickford or Wickinsford) is decidedly of Norman architecture, and in its rudest style. It has a square tower, which is plain up to the belfry story, and without buttresses: the base of the uppermost story is fringed by a round moulding, and is narrower than the lower parts of the tower. This church has a nave, chancel, and a north aisle; a south porch, and the lofty square tower at the west end of the nave, already described. — The belfry has four windows, each of which is divided by a column, producing two lights: the battlements are light, ornamented with figures at the angles, and the

whole compartment is evidently of a more modern date than any other part of the building. The south side of the nave is co-eval with the tower. From the singularity of the arch of the west door, this part of the edifice may be considered as very ancient. The arch is circular, and clearly of Saxon origin: above this arch, on the right side, is a Roman inscription much obliterated.— Against a door way, (now blocked up) in the north wall, is a statue of an upright female figure, much defaced. The editor of Camden, speaking of this church, says “it bears great marks of antiquity. The epitaphs within it are all cut in white or blue slabs. with various devices, but scarce any of them whole.” Its antiquity, however, though undoubtedly great, presents, by a remarkable anomaly, nothing to excite or gratify the curiosity of an antiquary.

St. Peter's at Gowts or Goats,

Is the next religious edifice, in the order of succession, to which we shall now turn our attention. It is situated on the south side of an old building, opposite to what is called John of Gaunt's house, which is a very old structure, and was probably some religious house, and this the chapel annexed. Its present name, which seems to have no meaning, is perhaps some corruption of the word Gaunt. In its style of architecture, this church is almost a counterpart of St. Mary's, only it is more perfect, and apparently less ancient. The figure of St. Peter, with the key in his hand, that miraculous key which has hoodwinked men's faculties for so many generations, is carved in a conspicuous part of the front. The nave and chancel, which are very lofty, appear to have been built at the same period with the tower: on the north side of the former is a short thick column, with two circular arches, through which the communications were formerly made with the north aisle, which is now taken down. On each side of the chancel are narrow lancet windows, like loop holes; and on the north side is a door way, having a flat arch built up. The south aisle, which is in the style of the

the fourteenth century, has a porch, and is separated from the nave by two lofty elegant pointed arches, under one of which is a small stone font, of high antiquity, round the outside of which is a row of small circular arches. On the south side of the chancel is a chapel, with some remains of painted glass in its east window.

St. Swithin's, St. Peter's at Arches, St. Botolph's, and St. Peter's in eastgate, are all of them modern structures. The first was erected in 1801 upon the site of a former building destroyed by fire in 1644. The second was built about the year 1723. The altar piece, which is very fine, was painted in 1728, by Francis Damini, a Venetian. This church has an excellent organ, a peal of eight bells, and a set of musical chimes. The third was erected about the same time as St. Peter's at Arches; but is utterly unworthy of notice. The last is a newly erected edifice, and remarkable only for its simplicity.

Besides these places of regular worship, there are in Lincoln others for the Roman catholics, baptists, calvinists, unitarians, and methodists.

CHAPTER III.

THE CIVIL HISTORY OF LINCOLN.

Lincoln, its divisions—Magnitude—Site—Peculiarly adapted for trade—When first represented in parliament—Charter—Freedom of the city, how obtained—Right of election, in whom vested—List of members returned—The Monson family—Peers who derived their title from Lincoln—Manners and customs—Smoking, its anti-social character—Tuttings—Charitable assemblies—Literature—State of education—Schools—Eminent men, &c. &c.

LINCOLN is divided into twelve parishes,* within the city : but the four townships which are also subject to its jurisdiction, make the whole number sixteen.—The number of houses which they contain, amounts, according to a late government survey, to about sixteen hundred, accommodating a population of eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-one persons, according to the last population returns. Many of the houses are old; though there are some very good buildings both above hill and below hill. A considerable improvement of the city has been accomplished by making a new road.

Lincoln, though not the seat of any fixed manufacture, yet carries on some considerable trade in corn and wool, quantities of which are sent into Yorkshire by vessels, which

* Several people suppose that Lincoln is now a larger place than it was one or two centuries back ; there is some doubt about that matter. Mr. John Davies was chamberlain of the west ward in 1737, and in his charge of such rentals and out rents as were then

which obtain a back freightage of coals, and other articles necessary for the use of the interior. Its local peculiarities singularly adapt it in some degree, for carrying on trade. By the navigation of the Witham, it commands the production of all the south eastern part of the county, and forms a connexion with Boston and the eastern coast. On the other hand the Foss-dyke opens a communication with Gainsborough and Hull, with the Ouse, and its tributary streams, which supply it with the productions and manufactures of Yorkshire, and with the Derbyshire, Nottingham, and Staffordshire canals, by which it receives coal, pottery, lime, &c. While under the Norman sway, Lincoln was "a market for commodities brought both by sea and water." From that time however, till within the last century its trade gradually declined, and the Foss-dyke, the principal support of the city, was nearly choked up. In this condition the corporation granted a lease of it, for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, to Mr. Ellison of Thorne, commencing from 1741. Previously to this period coals were sold at twenty one shillings the chaldron; but when Mr. Ellison, at a vast expence, cleared this communication, and re-opened the river in 1745, they were offered and sold at thirteen shillings. "From that time to the present, this long neglected canal has been improving, and the increasing number of vessels daily floating on its surface, renders it an almost inexhaustible mine of wealth to the lessee, an incalculable benefit to the commercial part of the city, and a never failing source of employment to the industrious poor."

F 3

The

due and payable to the mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty of the city of Lincoln, to be collected by the said chamberlain, the following are mentioned.

Mr. John Bailey for the chambers over Newland gates 00 01 00

Mr. John Harvey for St. Faith's leys and a common lane in Painter street

{

00 10 00

Mr. Goakman for a tenement and close at Butter-cross in Newland

{

00 11 00

N. B. It is supposed that Painter street was beyond Newland, but there is no street by that name now, neither any place named Buttercross, or any other cross.

The city of Lincoln is a county of itself, having four townships in the neighbourhood subject to it, viz. Bracebridge, Canwick, Branston, and Waddington. These are called the “liberty of Lincoln.” This privilege was conferred in the 3rd Geo. I. In all official acts it is styled “the city and county of the city of Lincoln.” Its viscountial jurisdiction extends twenty miles round : a privilege said to be unequalled by that of any city in the kingdom.

Lincoln was first represented in parliament in the 49th of Henry III. Some faint and uncertain traces of earlier representation have been urged by those who easily take that for granted, which they are seeking to establish.* The right of election is in the citizens and freemen. The number of voters is estimated at about eleven hundred. The political influence, though by no means absolute, was possessed by lord Delaval, who had a seat at Doddington, in the neighbourhood.

As a borough, Lincoln has as high claims to antiquity as any one in England ; and its corporation is older than most others. The cordwainers and the weavers are the only incorporated companies. The former was erected into a corporation twenty-one years before the cordwainers of London, and the latter at the same period, both being incorporated by the royal charter of Richard II. in 1389. This therefore may be considered as the most ancient company of linen weavers in the nation, being composed of those unfortunate natives of Brabant, who were driven from their native country some years before, and who rewarded the nation that had granted them an asylum, by introducing a lucrative and hitherto unknown trade.

Lincoln, like all other corporate places, exercises a sort of monopoly which is highly injurious to the general advancement and freedom of trade. All persons who have not obtained their freedom, if they carry on any kind of trade,

* It is said that in the 26th Edward I. Willielmus Disney, and Johannes Marmion, were summoned to parliament as its first representatives.

trade, are obliged to pay an annual acknowledgement to the sheriffs for the time being, for permission so to do.

This city had no mayor till 1384, its principal civil governor being a port-reeve, an officer whose business it was to guard the gates of cities and fenced towns. Edward II. however, perhaps with a view to facilitate the obtaining supplies for his scottish wars, granted Lincoln the privilege of being governed by a mayor. Two years after, a parliament was holden here, which voted a soldier and provisions for sixty days, from each village and hamlet in the kingdom, to serve the king during his wars. Of the corporation charters granted to Lincoln, only the last, that of Charles I. 1628, has ever been extracted from the public records of the city. This, therefore, we have given in the appendix to the present work.

"From a perusal of the charter," observes an intelligent writer, "it is evident that it is not the original one, and that the elections and customs there confirmed, were what had been for a long time in common and received usage in that city; that the privileges of the citizens had been progressively acquired; and that all then wanting, was a renewed grant or charter, to enforce the observance of their regulations, and to secure what time had so gradually established. Yet though there was every appearance of their privileges being well secured, this corporation did not enjoy the independence it merited, and to which, as part of a free nation, it had a right. for in the year 1647, three of its aldermen* were turned out of office by the parliament, for having borne commissions in the army of their sovereign; and in 1661,† seven aldermen, two sheriffs, the town clerk, and many of the common council, were displaced by Charles II. for having favoured the measures of parliament; so that whichever party they served, the consequence appeared to be the same."

F 4

These

* The names of these three aldermen were Robert Becke, William Bishop, and Anthony Kent.

† The aldermen displaced in 1661, were Robert Marshall, John Becke, William Marshall, Edward Emiss, William Hall, John Leach, and Robert Sutterby. Their places were supplied by

These however, were the necessary consequence of that tumultuous state of civil discord in which the voice of neither law nor reason could be heard, but each party as it happened to obtain the ascendancy, punished the adherents of its less fortunate rival. It might have indeed been expected, that when these causes ceased to operate, and when from the return of order, peace, and good faith, the civil occupations of society resumed their influence, Lincoln, from its local advantages, would have risen rapidly to eminence among our provincial towns. But this did not happen. Her progress, on the contrary, was slow and dubious, and it was not till one individual, actuated no doubt as much by personal as by patriotic motives, and calculating upon future advantages to accrue as well to the city as to his own posterity, obtained the lease of the Foss-dyke, already alluded to, and by persevering revived the drooping character of Lincoln, and created a prodigious source of wealth to his family.

As this chapter, which is devoted to the detail of every subject connected, however remotely, with the civil condition of Lincoln, will necessarily embrace numerous and dissimilar topics, any thing like arrangement seems scarcely practicable. The various matters, therefore, shall follow each other with as much attention to classification as can be paid.

The freedom of the city might formerly be purchased for thirty pounds. In 1808, this sum was augmented to fifty pounds, and in 1814, to one hundred pounds. Apprentices, however, gain their freedom by serving seven years to a freeman.

The right of election is in the citizens and freemen, two members being returned by them to serve in parliament. Lincoln was represented as early as the 49th of Henry III, but the names of the first two that were elected,
do

Robert Ross, William Dawson, Richard Kite, John Kent, George Bracebridge, Thomas Hadney, and Edward Cheales. The sheriffs John Middlebrook and John Goodenap, were exchanged for John Townson and Henry Mozley; and the town clerk, Mr. South, was removed to make room for Thomas Fisher.

do not appear on the rolls. The following is an accurate list of the members from the above period down to the present time ; which, as a piece of local history, could not with propriety be omitted in a minute topographical account of a single city.

LIST OF MEMBERS

Returned to Parliament for the City of Lincoln.

HENRY III. Burgesses, as has already been mentioned, were first summoned in the 49th of this monarch's reign : but their names are not recorded.

	Anno Reg.	Anno Dom.	
EDWARD I.	26	1298	Ricardus de Bella. Alexander filius Johannis.
	28	1300	Stephanus Stanham, Willielmus de Cause.*
	30	1302	Johannes filius Ricardi. Willielmus de Cause.
EDWARD II.	1	1307	Willielmus Cousin. Alexander filius Martini.
	2	1308	Johannes Edwards. Alexander filius Martini.
	4	1310	Thomas Gamel. Henricus Windestow.
	5	1311	Thomas Gamel. Henricus Windestow.
	5	1311	Thomas Gamel. Rogerus de Totil.
	6	1312	Thomas Gamel. Henricus Scyll.
	7	1313	Thomas Gamel. Henricus Scyll.
	8	1314	Willielmus de Pontefracto. Henry Scyll de Lincoln.
	8	1314	Hugo Scarlet. Henry Scyll de Lincoln. Willielmus

* A parliament was held at Lincoln in this year, and one in 1315.

Anno Anno
Reg. Dom

		12	1318	Willielmus de Hakethorne. <i>Johannes de Fame.</i>
EDWARD III.		1	1327	Willielmus de Hakethorne. <i>Johannes de Fame.</i>
		1	1327	Willielmus de Hakethorne. <i>Walterus de Eboraco.</i>
		2	1328	Willielmus Nottingham. <i>Johannes Weston.</i>
		2	1328	Walterus de Eboraco. <i>Robertus Hakethorne.</i>
		4	1330	Willielmus Hakethorne. <i>Hugo de Carlton.</i>
		4	1330	Willielmus Hakethorne. <i>Henricus Draper.</i>
		6	1332	Hugo de Carlton. Willielmus Virby.
		6	1332	Willielmus de Hakethorne. <i>Thomas Cause.</i>
		7	1333	Thomas Carlton. Willielmus Hakethorne.
		8	1334	Willielmus de Hakethorne. (<i>the other illegible.</i>)
		8	1334	Willielmus de Hakethorne. <i>Thomas de Carleton.</i>
		9	1335	Willielmus de Hakethorne. Willielmus Virby.
		9	1335	Willielmus de Hakethorne. <i>Simon de Grantham.</i>
		10	1336	Hugo de Edlington. Willielmus de Hakethorne.
		11	1337	Thomas Bottiler. Willielmus Virby.
		11	1337	Willielmus de Hakethorne. <i>Richardus Fitz-Martin.</i>
		12	1338	Henricus Sales. <i>Johannes Judkyn.</i>
		12	1338	Willielmus de Hakethorne. <i>Richardus Hakethorne.</i>
				Thomas

Anno Reg.	Anno Dom.	
12	1338	Thomas Bottiler. Willielmus Verley.
13	1339	Hugo de Stokes. Johannes Judkyn.
13	1339	Robertus de Dallerby. Willielmus Verley.
14	1340	Willielmus Hakethorne. Willielmus Verley.
14	1340	Willielmus Hakethorne. Nicholas Welton.
15	1341	Willielmus Hakethorne. Willielmus Verley.
17	1343	Willielmus Verley.
17	1343	Walterus de Ebor. Alanus de Huddleston.
20	1346	Willielmus de Verley. Simon Erneburgh.
21	1347	Robertus Dolderby. Willielmus Humberstone.
22	1348	Walterus Kelliby. Thomas Locton.
24	1350	Walterus Kelliby. Robertus de Dolderby.
26	1352	Johannes Outhorpe. <i>(only one chosen.)</i>
27	1353	Robertus Dadderly. Robertus Kelby.
29	1355	Walterus de Kelby. Johannes de Bolle.
31	1357	Johannes Outhorpe. Johannes Beke.
33	1359	Stephanus Stanham. Johannes Blake.
34	1360	Johannes de Outhorpe. Willielmus Wisurn.
34	1360	Walterus Kelby. Petrus Ballasye.
		Walterus

	Anno Reg.	Anno Dom.	
	36	1362	Walterus Kelby. Johannes de Bolle.
	38	1364	Walterus Kelby. Johannes de Bolle.
	39	1365	Johannes Rodes. Johannes Welton.
	42	1368	Johannes Golderston. Johannes Dell.
	43	1369	Walterus Kelby. Johannes Sutton.
	46	1372	Walterus Kelby. Johannes Sutton.
	47	1373	Rogerus Tatteshal. Johannes Sutton.
	47	1373	Rogerus Tatteshal. Johannes Sutton.
	50	1376	Willielmus Belay. Johannes de Hodleston.
RICHARD II.	1	1377	Hugo Garwell. Johannes Blake.
	2	1378	Hugo Garwell. Johannes de Outhorpe.
	2	1378	Thomas Horncastre. Rogerus Tirynhton.
	3	1379	Johannes de Huddleston. Johannes Duffield.
	5	1381	Robertus de Sutton. Robertus de Ledes.
	6	1382	Thomas de Horncastre. Robertus de Salteby.
	7	1383	Willielmus de Snelleston. Nicholas de Werk.
	7	1383	Willielmus de Snelleston. Johannes Prentys.
	8	1384	Robertus Sutton. Johannes Dorfield.
	9	1385	Robertus Sutton. Simon Messingham.
			Robertus

Anno Anno
Reg. Dom.

10	1386	Robertus Sutton. Robertus de Saltby.
11	1387	Thomas Thornhagh. Johannes Bellessise.
12	1388	Gilbertus de Beseby. Robertus de Hareworth.
13	1389	Nicholas de Werk. Robertus Peke.
15	1391	Robertus de Sutton. Robertus de Ledes.
16	1392	Robertus de Thornhagh. Johannes Belleshull.
17	1393	Robertus de Sutton. Robertus de Messingham.
18	1394	Robertus de Ledes. Robertus de Harworth.
20	1396	Robertus Sutton. Robertus Appleby.
21	1397	Semannus de Laxfield. Johannes Thorley.

HENRY IV.

1	1399	Robertus de Sutton. Willielmus de Blyton.
2	1400	Gilbertus de Beseby. Robertus de Hareworth.
3	1401	Willielmus Blyton. Johannes Balderton.
4	1402	Willielmus Blyton. Johannes Balderton.
5	1403	Semannus Laxfield. Willielmus de Dalarby.
6	1404	Robertus de Appleby. Nicholas Hodelston.
8	1406	Ricardus Worsop. Thomas Foster.

HENRY V.

1	1413	Johannes Daiderby. Thomas Foster.
2	1414	Thomas Terring. Johannes Riley.

Hamundus

	Anno Reg.	Anno Dom.	
	3	1415	Hamundus Sutton. Johannes Bigg.
	5	1417	Thomas Archer. Robertus Walsh.
	7	1419	Ricardus Worsop. Thomas Foster.
	8	1420	Johannes Bigg. Hamo Sutton.
	9	1421	Willielmus Ledenham. Robertus Walsh.
HENRY VI.	1	1422	Hamo Sutton. Robertus Walsh.
	2	1423	Hamo Sutton. Robertus Ferriby.
	3	1424	Henricus Sutton. Robertus Walsh.
	6	1427	Henrieus Tamworth. Robertus Walsh.
	7	1428	Johannes Clifton. Robertus Walsh.
	11	1432	Willielmus Markby. Robertus Walsh.
	13	1434	Willielmus Markby. Robertus Walsh.
	20	1441	Willielmus Stanlow. Robertus Gegg.
	25	1446	Johannes Vavasour. Willielmus Gressington.
	27	1448	Johannes Richby. Robertus Sutton.
	28	1449	Johannes Richby. Robertus Sutton.
	29	1450	Johannes Saynton. Robertus Sutton.
EDWARD IV.	12	1472	Johannes Saynton. Johannes Putt.

* * * * *

* From the 17th of Edward IV. which is the date of the last returns of parliament in the tower, now known, to the 1st of Edward VI. the returns are all lost.—BRADY.

	Auno Reg.	Anno Dom.	
HENRY VIII.	33	1542	George St. Poll. Thomas Grantham.
EDWARD VI.	1	1547	George St. Poll. Thomas Grantham.
	7	1452-3	George St. Poll. Thomas Grantham.
MARY.	1	1553	George St. Poll. Robert Ferrars.
	1	1554	William Rotheram, <i>Ald.</i> Robert Ferrars.
PHILIP & MARY.	1-2	1554	George St. Poll. Robert Ferrars.
	2-3	1555	George St. Poll. Robert Ferrars.
	4-5	1557	George St. Poll. Francis Kempe.
ELIZABETH.	1	1558-9	Robert Mounson. Robert Ferrars.
	5	1563	Robert Mounson. Robert Ferrars.
	13	1571	Robert Mounson. Thomas Wilson, <i>L. L. D.</i>
	14	1572	John Wellcom. Thomas Wilson.
	27	1585	Stephen Thimbleby, <i>Rec.</i> John Joyce.
	28	1586	John Saville. Thomas Fairfax, <i>Jun.</i>
	31	1588	George Anton, <i>Rec.</i> Peter Evers.
	35	1592	George Anton, <i>Rec.</i> Charles Dymock.
	39	1597	Thomas Mounson. William Pelham.
	43	1601	John Anton. Francis Bullingham.
JAMES I.	1	1603	Sir Thomas Grantham. Sir Edward Tyrwhitt.

Anno
Reg. Anno
Dom

	12	1611	Sir Lewis Watson. Sir Edward Ayscough.
CHARLES I.	18	1620	Sir Lewis Watson. Sir Edward Ayscough.
	21	1623	Sir Lewis Watson. Thomas Hatcher.
	1	1625	Sir Thomas Grantham. John Mounson.
	1	1625	Sir Thomas Grantham. Sir Robert Mounson.
	3	1628	Sir Thomas Grantham. Sir Edward Ayscough.
CHARLES II.	15	1640	Thomas Grantham. John Farmery, L. L. D.
	16	1640	Thomas Grantham. John Broxholme (in whose place) Thomas Lyster.
	5	1653	(Members returned only for the county.)
	6	1654	William Marshall, <i>Ald.</i> Original Peart, <i>Ald.</i>
	8	1656	Humphrey Walcot. Original Peart, <i>Ald.</i>
CHARLES	11	1658-9	Robert Marshall, <i>Ald.</i> Thomas Meers.
	12	1660	John Monson. Thomas Meers.
	13	1661	Sir Robert Bowles. Thomas Meers.
	30	1678	John Monson. Thomas Meers.
	31	1679	Both Members re-elected.
	33	1681	Sir Thomas Hussey. Thomas Meers.
JAMES II.	1	1685	Henry Monson. Sir Thomas Meers.
	4	1688	Henry Monson. Sir Christopher Nevile.
			WILLIAM

	Anno Reg.	Anno Dom.	
WILLIAM & MARY.	2	1690	Sir John Bolles. Sir Edward Hussey.
	7	1695	Sir John Bolles. William Monson.
	10	1698	Sir John Bolles. Sir Edward Hussey.
	12	1700	Sir John Bolles. Sir Thomas Meers.
	13	1701	Sir John Bolles. Sir Edward Hussey.
ANNE.	1	1702	Sir Thomas Meers. Sir Edward Hussey.
	4	1705	Sir Thomas Meers. Thomas Lister.
	7	1708	Sir Thomas Meers. Thomas Lister.
	9	1710	Richard Grantham. Thomas Lister.
	12	1713	John Sibthorp. Thomas Lister.
GEORGE I.	1	1714	Richard Grantham. Sir John Tyrwhitt.
	8	1722	John Monson. Sir John Tyrwhitt.
GEORGE II.	1	1727	Sir John Monson.* Charles Hall.
	7	1733	Charles Monson. Coningsby Sibthorp.
	14	1740	Charles Monson. Sir J. de la Font. Tyrwhitt.
	20	1746	Charles Monson. Coningsby Sibthorp.
	27	1753	George Monson. John Chaplin.
GEORGE III.	1	1760	George Monson. Coningsby Sibthorp. Thomas

* Sir John Monson made a peer, in whose place sir John Tyrwhitt was elected.

Anno Reg.	Anno Dom.	
8	1768	Thomas Scrope. Hon. Const. J. Phipps.
14	1774	Lord Viscount Lumley. Robert Vyner.
20	1780	Sir Thomas Clarges.* Robert Vyner.
24	1784	Sir Richard Lumley Saville. John Fenton Cawthorne.
30	1790	Hon. Robert Hobart. John Fenton Cawthorne.†
36	1796	Richard Ellison. Hon. George Rawdon.‡
42	1802	Richard Ellison. Humphrey Waldo Sibthorp.
46	1806	Richard Ellison. Hon. William Monson.
48	1808	Richard Ellison. Hon. William Monson.§
52	1812	John Nicholas Fazakerley. Sir Henry Sullivan, bart.

We have thus traced, and with extreme accuracy, the list of all the different individuals who have, in the progression of centuries, represented the ancient and important city of Lincoln in parliament. There do not appear among them any names of distinguished celebrity in the history of the country; but many of them recal to the present inhabitants of the city the ancestors of families who

* Sir Thomas Clarges died in 1782, in his place John Fenton Cawthorne was elected.

† John Fenton Cawthorne expelled, in whose place George Rawdon was elected.

‡ George Rawdon died in 1800, in whose place Humphrey Sibthorp was elected.

§ William Monson died in 1808, in his place the earl of Mexborough was elected.

|| Sir Henry Sullivan died in 1814, in whose place Coningsby Waldo Sibthorp was elected.

who still stand high among the wealthy and most respected inhabitants of the county. The family of Monson, in particular, seems to have represented the city in many successive parliaments, and the following brief particulars of its origin will therefore be acceptable.

The first, of whom tradition has preserved any notice, was William Monson, who was educated at Balliol College, Oxford. Literature, however, had less attractions for him than the activity and dangers of a warlike life; and entering into the naval service of his country, he soon rendered himself eminent. He commanded in several expeditions against the Spaniards, and rose first to the dignity of vice-admiral, and afterwards to that of admiral. He was knighted by the earl of Essex at the siege of Cadiz, and took a carack of 1600 tons at Ca-zimbria in Portugal. He wrote an account of the wars of Spain, from 1585 to 1602, in folio, and dedicated, says Wood, to his son, John Monson. "This worthy knight," observes the same laborious antiquary, "was in great renown in the beginning of the reign of king James I. and the last time I find him mentioned in the sea service is in 1605, in which year he conveyed over sea Edward the old earl of Hertford, when he was sent ambassador to the archduke for the confirming of a peace; in which voyage, it is observed by a certain person, that the royal ships of England did then (being the first time as he saith) suffer an indignity and affront from a dutch man of war, as he passed by them without vailing."

His son, sir John Monson, knight of the bath, was not educated at the same university as his father. He followed the profession of the law, and became distinguished for his legal knowledge and forensic acuteness. During the civil war, he remained faithfully attached to the fortunes of the king, and was always consulted by Charles in all cases of difficulty and moment, such was his reputation for wisdom, and such the royal confidence in his fidelity. His loyalty, however, procured him the common reward when the rebellious faction prevailed;

his estates were sequestered, and he paid a fine of two thousand six hundred and forty-two pounds for liberty to pass the rest of his life in peace and obscurity. While he continued secluded from the world, he wrote the following works : 1. *An Essay upon Afflictions.* 2. *An Antidote against the Errors of Opinions. &c.* 3. *Supreme Power, and Common Right.* He died in 1684, in the 84th year of his age ; and was buried at South Carlton, in the church of which is a monument to his memory. Of the succeeding branches of this family nothing remarkable is recorded.

Though this city does not at present confer any title in the English peerage, the pages of our history bear ample testimony to the many illustrious individuals who derived their civil and patronymic honors from it. The earls of Lincoln were for many centuries distinguished for their power and opulence ; and the blood of the ancient line still flows in the veins of our modern nobility. The following is a correct series of the various families who, at different periods, derived their titles from the city of Lincoln :—

Egga had the honor of being officiary earl of Lincoln, in the year 716, being then co-witness to the charter of king Ethelbald, granted by that monarch to the monks of Crowland. To him succeeded Morcar, after a considerable lapse of time ; and those are the only two Saxon earls of Lincoln that history or tradition mentions. After the conquest the title was revived, and maintained with more regular succession.

William de Romara, a Norman, was earl of Lincoln ; but in him the dignity did not seem to be hereditary ; for though he had a son, who succeeded to his estates, he did not inherit his title, which remained unappropriated till the reign of Stephen, who conferred it upon

Gilbert de Gaunt, who received it with conditions similar to those that attended the assumption of it by William de Romara ; it was not descendible to his heirs.

The

The next earl of Lincoln was Simon de S. Lize, the youngest son of earl Simon, who, soliciting some lands from Henry II. for services which he had rendered him, not only obtained the territories he sought, but the title of earl of Lincoln, and the king's daughter in marriage also. When the weak and faithless tyrant John excited, by his vices, domestic rebellion and foreign invasion, Lewis, the dauphin of France, who came into this country to aid the revolted barons, created

Gilbert de Gaunt. (of the same family as the preceding Gilbert) earl of Lincoln. This however, proved but a fleeting honor; for no sooner was the authority of Lewis displaced, and himself driven out of the kingdom, than those who derived their dignity or importance from him sunk also. Hence, Gilbert de Gaunt found that no one would recognise him as earl of Lincoln, because no man recognised the authority that made him such; and he therefore spontaneously relinquished a title, which, if he had persisted in keeping, he must have retained only in barren possession.

Ranulph de Blandevil was the next earl of Lincoln, being created by Henry III. who was mainly indebted to him for being able to ascend the throne of his father. In succeeding to the title, he also succeeded to the possessions of Gilbert de Gaunt, who, having linked himself firmly to the fortunes of Louis, fell when he fell. This earl (Ranulph de Blandevil) bestowed, a little before his death, the earldom of Lincoln by charter, to his sister, Harvise, wife of Robert de Quincy; this grant, according to the words of the charter, was only so far forth as it appertained to him, that she might be countess thereof. Hence, her husband

Robert de Quincy became earl of Lincoln in his wife's right. She, at her demise, bestowed it in like manner upon

John de Lacy, constable of Chester, and the heirs he should beget upon the body of Margaret her daughter. The gentleman, it seems, was successful in accomplishing

the views of his mother in law, and actually did beget, on the body of Margaret, a son named Edmund, but he dying before his mother, left his honours to be enjoyed by his son

Henry, who was the last earl of Lincoln of this family, for when he lost his sons by untimely deaths, he contracted his only daughter Alice, then but nine years old, to Thomas, the eldest son of Edmund, earl of Lancaster, on condition, that if he should die without issue of his body, or if they should die without heirs of their bodies, his castles, lordships, &c. should come in the remainder to Thomas, the eldest son of Edmund, earl of Lancaster, and his heirs for ever. But this Alice having no children by her husband Thomas, who was beheaded at Pontefract castle, lost her reputation by her light behaviour, because she, without the king's consent, was married to sir Eubulo le Strange, with whom she had been formerly too intimate, at which the king was so offended, that he seized her estate; yet sir Eubulo le Strange, and sir Hugh France, her third husband, are in some records called, in her right, earls of Lincoln. She lived to a great age, and dying without issue,

Henry, earl of Lancaster, grandchild of Edmund by his second son, had this her large patrimony, by virtue of the above-mentioned conveyance; and from this time it became the inheritance of the house of Lancaster; nevertheless the kings of England have from time to time conferred on several persons the earldom of Lincoln, viz. king Edward IV. created

John de la Pole earl of Lincoln: and after him king Henry VIII. made

Henry Brandon earl of Lincoln. They were both of them the sons of dukes of Suffolk; and both dying without issue, this honour lay dormant, till

Edward, lord Clinton and Say, lord admiral of England, was advanced by queen Elizabeth, in the 14th year of her reign, to the title of earl of Lincoln. He was

was one of her majesty's privy council, and of those appointed for the trial of the duke of Norfolk.

Henry, his eldest son, succeeded him in his estates and honour. He was one of the peers in the commission for the trial of Mary queen of Scots. He had two sons by Catharine, the daughter of the earl of Huntingdon, viz. Thomas and Edward.

Thomas succeeded him in his honour, and left it to his son

Theophilus, who had only one son, who died in his life time; he had been married to Ann, the daughter of John, earl of Clare, and left a son,

Edward, who succeeded his grandfather Theophilus in this earldom; but he dying without issue, the honour devolved upon the posterity of the above-mentioned Edward, the son of earl Henry, and brother of earl Thomas. This Edward was knighted, as was also his son Francis, who, by Priscilla his wife, had a son,

Francis, who, upon the death of earl Edward, succeeded him, and became earl of Lincoln in 1691. He married Susanna, daughter of Anthony Pennington, Esq. by whom he had issue, Henry, George, and Susanna, and dying in 1693, was succeeded by

Henry, his eldest son, who married lady Fras. Pelham, eldest sister to the first duke of Newcastle; and the title of earl of Lincoln now belongs to the eldest sons of the dukes of Newcastle.

In adverting to the manners and customs of a provincial city, it may easily be supposed that few habits will be found which discriminate them from the rest of the country. Yet, peculiar districts commonly have some local practices which strike as novelties now, only perhaps because they have survived their general diffusion throughout the land: they have fallen into disuse elsewhere, and being no longer remembered, when observed,

they impress the spectator or inquirer with the belief of their local and limited character. Certainly there is nothing in the general manners of the inhabitants of this city, or its circumjacent parts, which remarkably distinguish it from other provinces of the kingdom. The amusements of the lower class somewhat resemble those of the dutch, and the similarity may have been occasioned by an approximating similarity of climate. The labourer or the artisan, when the toils of the day are over, (and but too often before they are done) takes his post in some neighbouring alehouse, and there, with his pot of beer before him, and his pipe in his mouth, he looks as solemn as a dutch burgomaster, and is certainly quite as unsociable. It is wonderful how the pipe could ever become the emblem of social harmony ; unless harmony consists in silence, and society in sitting so enveloped in smoke that nobody can see his neighbour. The common, and almost uniform operation of a pipe of tobacco and a mug of good ale, is to wrap the possessor of those fortunate luxuries in the mantle of self-gratification, and having all his immediate wants satisfied, he never recollects that there is another human being in the house, till he requires to have his pipe filled, his mug replenished, the candles snuffed, or the fire poked. Every person knows, indeed, that the fumes of tobacco have a slightly narcotic and a sedative quality, and hence, no doubt, the calm and tranquil stupidity which generally accompanies smoking ; and we are only surprised, that with such facts, obvious to every one, it should ever have been honoured with the reputation of promoting conviviality, and an interchange of sentiments. "The Lincoln smokers," says an intelligent observer, "never open their mouths for any thing like conversation ; but, enveloped in smoke, they remain like so many pieces of furniture, till they have taken their full *lowance*, or are reminded of their being wanted by some new customer. Unlike their yorkshire or their nottinghamshire neighbours, they never join in an equal club, and endeavour to amuse one another by singing, or the witty repartee : but an air of sombre melancholy pervades these dumb *compotations*,

compotations, and nothing like joy or hilarity ever attends such meetings."

The same writer mentions a curious, but happily obsolete custom which formerly prevailed in Lincoln, to the manifest depravation of the moral habits of its citizens. This was called *tuttings*.

"The tuttings," says he, "from their singularity, deserve a short notice, especially as the custom of holding them is now fast descending into the vale of oblivion; and as it may enable our readers to form some idea of the manner in which the common people of Lincoln used formerly to divert themselves. The following is the manner in which these meetings were generally held:—A landlady who wished to have a tutting, gave notice of her intention to all her female acquaintances, whether married or single. On the day and hour specified, the visitors assembled, and were regaled with tea (so far all well) but on the removal of that, the table was replenished with a bowl and glasses, and exhilarated with potent punch, when each guest became a new creature. About this time the husbands or cecisbeos arrived, paid their half guineas each for the treatment of themselves and partners; joined the revelry, and partook of the amusements proposed by their *cheres amies*. Each female then, anxious to please her partner for the evening, displayed every captivating charm, either in the enlivening catch, the witty *double entendre*, the dance, or beating of the tambourine, till every decency was often forgotten, and the restraints of modesty abandoned. This custom, which was confined solely to the lower ranks, is now very properly almost abolished; we are only surprised that it should have been so long continued, to the bane of every principle of decorum and good manners."

It is with pleasure we turn from this description of a local custom, to another, which happily for this country is not local, though it deserves to be recorded to the honour of Lincoln, that there are few cities or towns where it prevails more generally.

Among

" Among the customs almost peculiar to this city, may be ranked the frequent holding of subscription meetings, under the name of charitable assemblies. When any inhabitant of good character is overtaken by sudden misfortune, any respectable widow burthened with a number of children, or aged man incapable of providing for his own support ; some leading lady or gentleman steps forward and solicits, by public invitation, the company of the charitable to an assembly for the benefit of the sufferer ; every respectable individual thinks himself bound in honour to attend ; and, on entering the room, gives what he pleases to the *patroness* or *patron* of the meeting, who collect the subscriptions. The generous solicitors are considered as treasurers ; pay out of the fund the expences of the assembly, and present the overplus, in such periodical sums as they think proper, to the object of that evening's charity. The subscription is always sufficiently large to relieve the distressed object. Eight or nine of these assemblies are sometimes made in a year,* and produce a sum (thus voluntarily given to objects who, otherwise, must either have been starved, or at least solely supported by their respective parishes) at the average of almost four hundred pounds per annum.

This

* From the following statement a true idea of the nature of those assemblies may be formed :

	l. s. d:
Dec 14, 1808 — The Mayor and Mrs. Carter, patrons, for Ann Simpson and John Burrel	46 3 6
Dec. 28.—Mrs. Williams and J. Fardell, esq. for Widow Ackrill.....	33 16 6
Jan. 20, 1809 —Mrs. White and H. Hutton, esq. for Widows Wood and Williams	30 0 0
Feb 20.—Mrs Ilingworth and alderman Gibbeson, for widow Skelton	51 3 0
April 20. — Fund for the education of children.....	17 11 0
May 17.—The Mayor, for relief of the english prisoners in France	40 0 0
Oct 31.—Committee and Dr. Charlesworth, for Lying-in Charity	50 0 0
Dec 18.—The Mayor and Miss Ellison, for widows Slack and Hunt	62 5 0
Feb. 16, 1810 —Mrs. Brand and the Rev. Mr. Kent, for widow Welbourne	53 16 0

" This is a custom, which, while we admire, we cannot help regretting should be almost confined to Lincoln,* and that amongst the many opulent towns with which this kingdom abounds, and which we fear are not altogether destitute of objects of compassion, this city should nearly stand alone in the laudable practice of pouring balm into the wounded bosom of those who have formerly perhaps seen better days. This flattering proof of the estimation in which the sufferers are held by their townsmen, must invigorate their exertions, and cheer their drooping spirits. They see that their misfortunes are pitied, and their conduct respected; that they are not suffered to languish for the remainder of their lives in a workhouse, or owe a miserably protracted existence to the frigid charity of a parochial officer.

" This custom is fraught with many advantages: the parish rates are kept low; because a person formerly in a respectable situation, fosters the spirit of independence which he has hitherto possessed, and trusts to industry and diligence for his support; in the fullest confidence, that, should his endeavours prove fruitless, the generosity of his neighbours will raise him up and save him from the debasing situation of a pauper. Harmony and good neighbourhood are also preserved among the inhabitants, by the frequent recurrence of these meetings, where they seem to experience (what the motive so much deserves, and what every good man would wish for) the blessing of that God who directs his followers to clothe the naked and to feed the hungry; and who commands the eulogist of generous actions to " go and do likewise."

Lincoln, imitating the laudable example afforded by Manchester and Liverpool, has this year (1814) laid the foundations of a public library which promises to expand into a valuable and extensive institution. Till this period, however, Lincoln was wholly destitute of that first evidence

* About twenty years ago, a letter appeared in the Gentleman's magazine, describing and recommending these charitable assemblies; since which time they have been occasionally adopted in other market towns in this county.

evidence of a highly cultivated state of society. An attempt was made, indeed, in 1809, to remove this reproach ; but though countenanced by most of the neighbouring nobility and gentry, and a considerable proportion of the principal inhabitants of the city, it proved ineffectual. The second effort has prospered better.—The following are the principal provisions which regulated the formation of the Lincoln library, and which are to secure its progressive increase and improvement:—

Rules 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7.—Every person paying in advance five guineas purchase money at entrance, as a supply for raising a sufficient stock of books ; and subscribing in advance one guinea annually, to support and carry on the design ; shall be a proprietor or member, be entitled to a share in the stock, and have an equal power, by vote or otherwise, in directing all affairs relative to it. Proprietors of four shares subscribing annually one guinea ; or proprietors of two shares choosing to subscribe annually one guinea and a half ; or proprietors of one share subscribing annually two guineas ; shall, in taking out books, have double the privileges of ordinary members : and so on in proportion. Every proprietor shall have a right to transfer his property in any manner in which personal property is usually transferred : but in all cases of alienation by sale, a right of præemption shall be vested in the committee, the purchaser or transferee being liable to all fines and engagements due upon the share ; and the sum of ten shillings and sixpence shall, in all cases of transfer or descent, be paid by the new proprietor for the use of the society.

The president shall personally superintend the meeting and proceedings of the committee, or shall appoint a deputy to take the chair. He and another member of the committee shall, whenever they think proper, visit the library, examine the accounts of the librarians, and observe whether proper care is taken of the books, &c. and shall report their observations at the next meeting. The president shall have the privilege of ordering books, not exceeding the value of one pound, betwixt the monthly

monthly meetings, on entering the order, subscribed with his name, in the proposing book : also of calling a meeting extraordinary of the committee, whenever circumstances seem to require it. The committee shall consist of a president and fourteen members ; any four of whom, with the president or his deputy, shall be competent to act ; but if the president be absent, and have not appointed a deputy, the other members shall choose a chairman for the day : In all cases of voting, where the numbers are equal, the chairman shall have a casting vote. The mayor and the residentiary in residence (if severally proprietors) the principal librarian, treasurer, and secretary, shall be, ex officio, permanent members of the committee. They shall meet on the first Tuesday in every month at half past eleven o'clock, unless a different hour be previously agreed upon and notified ; and the chair shall be taken, not later than half an hour after the specified time.

If the president fail to appoint a deputy in his absence, he shall pay two shillings and sixpence. Every other member, unless confined by sickness, or out of town, shall be fined one shilling for non-attendance ; if absent three times successively (except for the reasons above-mentioned) he shall lose his seat in the committee. Any one coming later than half an hour after the time specified, or going away before the chair is vacated, shall forfeit sixpence. The committee shall have the sole power of selecting and purchasing books ; shall fix the time to be allowed for reading each volume, which is to be written on a paper in the inside of the cover. They shall determine what books are to remain in the library for reference only, and what are to circulate. They may at any time call a general meeting of proprietors ; may shut up the library for the purpose of examining into its state ; and may sell or exchange, after a year's circulation, any duplicates, pamphlets, and fugitive literature, (the proposer of a modern novel being considered as sponsor for the same at two thirds of the prime cost.)—They may impose discretionary fines, not exceeding in any instance one third of the shop-price of the work,

when

when a book is casually damaged; but if any one shall deface or lose a book, or set of books, or volume of a set, he shall be obliged, within three months after due notice, to replace such book, or set, or volume, to the satisfaction of the committee; or shall make such other reparation as they may deem proper. They may also frame whatever provisional regulations appear expedient. The committee shall be vested with a power of raising each annual subscription one third from January 1820, if at that time there appear to exist a necessity, from the depreciation of money, or other circumstances: and so on, every ten years. A vacancy happening in the committee shall be immediately supplied by their choice of a supplementary member, who also shall be competent to fill any vacant office.

Rules 16, 17, 22, 23, 24, and 26.—Periodical publications shall remain in the library until the succeeding number come in: and pamphlets shall remain one month, prior to their circulation, except when there are duplicates. All other new publications shall lie on the table fourteen days before they are marked off for circulation; after which the proposers shall, throughout the fifteenth day, be entitled to take them out first. No book, within the first year of its circulation, shall be entered twice to the same person, till it has remained in the library at least one week after being returned in due course. The yearly subscription shall be paid in advance on or before the first Wednesday of January annually; and, after that day, no one in arrear shall have another book from the library. If any proprietor refuse to pay his subscription, more than one full year, he shall, after having received due notice, forfeit a share in the library. A dated list of forfeitures and subscriptions in arrear, shall be exhibited in the library room.

A present of books, natural curiosities, mathematical or philosophical instruments, or of any work of art (valued in the judgment of the committee at not less than ten guineas) from a non-resident, shall constitute the donor an honorary member, and entitle him to the free use

use of the library rooms. A present of the same nature (of the value of twenty guineas) from a resident, shall confer upon the donor similar privileges. A stranger, intending to stay in Lincoln or the neighbourhood not more than a month, may be introduced into the rooms by having his name subscribed in the admission book by two members: and further, by paying five shillings in advance per month, shall be entitled to take out books as an ordinary proprietor. Such stranger shall be amenable to the rules and laws of the society; for the due observance of which, and for any fines he may incur, the members who introduce him shall be responsible. In the room set apart for reading, no conversation shall be allowed, under such penalties as the committee shall think proper to impose.

It is obvious that some of these rules have that imperfection which is incident to all new institutions, and which practical experience alone can rectify; but their general tendency is well calculated to promote the ultimate objects for which they are framed.

It may be mentioned, that in addition to this public library, and the ordinary circulating libraries, there is another which happens to be nearly useless from its dilapidated state; we allude to the library belonging to the cathedral, consisting of a tolerable quantity of musty, worm-eaten volumes, which are exhibited to the gaping curiosity of strangers, but contribute nothing to the intellectual resources of the community.

Connected with the actual state of literature in this city, the question of what learned and eminent men the county has produced, seems to deserve some attention; and we find, in the second volume of the *Magna Britannia*, the following enumeration of them, which, as a portion of incidental and collateral history, we here introduce:—

John Thory, doctor of physic, who styles himself Balliolamus Anglus, supposed to be descended of the Thorys of Boston, or Ingoldmells, in this shire. He was

was a person well skilled in several tongues, and a noted poet in his time. He wrote a Spanish dictionary; and translated a Spanish grammar into English: Lond. 1590. Letters and Sonnets to Gabriel Harvey, anno. 1593. A book entitled The Councillor; i. e. A Treatise of the Councils and Councillors of Princes; Lond. 1589, &c.

Charles Turnbull, an Oxonian famous for his admirable knowledge in mathematics. He wrote a perfect and easy treatise of the use of the celestial globe, as an introduction to astronomy, and for the use of navigators; 1597. He built and made those several sorts of dials that stand upon a pillar in the midst of Corpus Christi quadrangle, of which college he was master of arts and fellow.

Thomas Wilson, doctor of laws, secretary of state and privy councillor to Queen Elizabeth. He was famous in that great station for three things; 1. Quick dispatch and industry. 2. For constant intelligence and correspondence. And 3. For a large and strong memory. He had been, while he was in Cambridge, tutor to Henry and Charles Brandon, dukes of Suffolk, and afterwards servant to them. When they died, he wrote their lives, and put it before certain books of verses made upon their deaths by the scholars of Cambridge and Oxford. Lond. 1552. The Art of Rhetoric; Lond. 1553. The Rule of Reason; Lond. 1567. And a discourse upon Usury; Lond. 1572. He died in 1581; and his family settled at Sheepwash in this county.

Fines Morison, brother of Sir Richard Morison, president of Mounster in Ireland, was fellow of Peterhouse in Cambridge, and obtained leave of that society to travel; rambled about many parts of the world for eight years; and upon his return went into Ireland, and became secretary to Sir Charles Blount, lord lieutenant of that realm. Here he composed a large account, in Latin, of his travels through the twelve dominions of Germany, Bohemia, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Poland, England, Scotland, and Ireland, which he afterwards translated into English, but they were not published

published till three years after his death, which happened A.D. 1614.

Sir Thomas Mounson, knight and baronet, master of the armory, and master falconer to his majesty king James I. and such a one as no prince in Christendom had the like. He was twice brought upon his trial, upon suspicion of having a hand in the poisoning of sir Thomas Overbury, but at length came off clear. He was a person of excellent breeding, and a great lover of ingenuity, especially of music, in which as he had good skill, so he was a patron to the professors of it.

Robert Grebby, one of the chaplains of New college, Oxford, was a true scholar, and spent all his time in reading and writing, especially in divinity and philosophy, in which last he was a great sceptic. This gentleman having been always dubious of the immortality of the soul, did, some years before his death, make a contract with two of his acquaintance (one of whom was named Good, and commonly called tutor Good) that were of the same mind, that he that died first of the three, should make known to either of the other two his then state and being. Mr. Grebby (commonly called father Grebby) died first, and soon after his resemblance appeared in the night time in the chamber of Mr. Good, and opening his curtains, said to him with a trembling and faint voice;

Sors tua mortalis, non est mortale, quod optas.

and then vanished. Mr. Good desired to have seen him again, but never could. At the same time, the other person, who was residing upon his benefice in Oxfordshire, had a dream that the said resemblance did appear to Mr. Good, and that the doubt among them was resolved, which both of them at times affirmed; the last in a bantering way, and Mr. Good with some shyness, unless to his philosophical acquaintance, most of whom believed him. He died in 1654.

Dr. John Pell, master of arts of Trinity college in Cambridge, a great scholar and linguist, yet neither scholar nor fellow of that society, because he minded his study so much that nobody minded him; yet leaving the college became famous (strange that his worth was not discerned in the college, where learning is pretended to be loved, admired, and rewarded) for he was soon after made professor of the mathematics at Amsterdam, where his learned colleague Le Ger Vossius, heard him with admiration, and by him he is styled, a person of various erudition; and a most acute mathematician. In 1646 the prince of Orange called him to be professor of philosophy and mathematics in his Schola Illustris at Breda, founded that year, whither William lord Brereton was sent to be his scholar. In 1652 he returned into England, and two years after, Oliver, lord protector, sent him envoy to the switz cantons; and because it was known, that in that public employment, which he held four years, he acted nothing to the injury of the church of England, Dr. Sanderson, bishop of Lincoln, at the restoration, ordained him; and Dr. Sheldon, then bishop of London, gave him the livings of Tobbing and Laundon-cum-Basseldone in Essex; and, when removed to Canterbury, made him his chaplain, where he was expected to have been made a dean, but not being active, he never got higher than a rector; and in that post, being a shiftless man, he died poor, and was buried at the charge of Dr. Busby and Dr. Sharp. He wrote divers curious treatises in mathematics, and was the first inventor of the marginal working in algebra. He died in 1665.

Among the great names which are connected with this county, either by birth, habitation, or exploits, it would be impossible to forget the two earls of Lindsey, whose zeal, loyalty, and courage, were alike conspicuous. The following account of Robert, is derived from Lloyd's Memoirs, a copious, though not always an impartial work:—

He was born December 16, 1572, at London, the great father, like Paulus Aemilius, being amazed with three

three glad tidings at a time ; the taking of Bellefont by his regiment, the routing of the duke of Guise's guards by his brigades, and the birth of his sprightly son by his wife.

Queen Elizabeth would needs be god-mother to the young general, as she called him, and the earls of Essex and Leicester god-fathers, christening him Robert, (a name, she observed, happy in soldiers and statesmen, as Henry was in kings ; John in divines ; Edward in lawyers ; Elizabeth in queens ; William in physicians ; Edward and Francis in scholars and politicians) and enjoining a trial of his temper, as Pharaoh did of Moses, before discretion might be dissembled, when he discovered more inclination to the armour than the gown, being manly in his very gewgaws and rattles ; and almost, with Scanderbeg, calling, the very first word he spoke, for a sword ; and being once, by sir Walter Raleigh, offered the same choice that Achilles was by Ulysses, that is, the softer fairings of pictures, little books, &c. and those more severe, of little swords, pistols, &c. he betrayed an earl's manhood by his choice of the latter, laying hold, the first thing, when gentlemen came to the house, upon their sword and dagger.

Much of his accomplishments he owed to his father's well-disciplined house, more to the strict university ; more than that to a sober and manly court ; more yet to his four years' travels ; and most of all to his undertakings in the low countries ; where his entertainments were free and noble, his carriage towards officers and soldiers obliging, especially those of his own country, his engagements in every action and council remarkable, his designs on the enemy restless, and his assaults forward, being with the first generally at a breach or pass ; thrice unhorsed, but never daunted, before Newport.— His courage growing from his dangers, seldom using a bed abroad, and having but little use of it (as sleeping but four hours a night usually) at home ; hardening thereby his body, and knitting his soul.

The first expedition wherein he appeared, was in the company of the earls of Essex and Nottingham to Calais, where his great spirit was so impatient of delay, that when it was voted that they should set upon the town and ships, he and the earl of Essex threw up their caps, and were so forward, that he was knighted in the market place; where he said an old woman with a stone knocked down the esquire, and the general commanded him to rise a knight.

His next adventure was with sir Thomas Vere to Brill, where he bestowed his time in observing the exact way of modern and regular fortifications.

His third expedition was (with Gilbert Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, then ambassador) to make observation upon the renowned french king, Henry IV. and his court (the safest and most useful travelling is in an ambassador's company, and the best places to travel in is Holland to see all the world, and France to see any part of it) Whence he stepped to see the siege of Amiens, so honourably managed by sir John Baskerville and sir Arthur Savage.

His fourth sally was (after a voyage with the earl of Cumberland, to take the spanish caracks at Porto Rico) with the northern ambassadors, the lord Zouch and Dr. Perkins, to view the strength, interests, and alliance of the danes, swedes, muscovians, &c. and upon his return, a short journey after the earl of Essex, to see the obstructions to, and the benefits of, the conquest of Ireland.

And the last voyage under queen Elizabeth, was with his countrymen sir Richard Leveson and sir William Mounson, to take the great carack worth 1000000 crowns, in the very sight of the spanish fleet, and under their castle, to the great loss of the spaniards, but the infinite advantage of the english, who were looked upon now as a people to be feared, not to be *invaded*; thus diverting the power of Spain, that ever and anon *threatened* us, to defend itself.

Upon

Upon king James' arrival, he took a private journey to view the interests, rarities, politics, magnificences, and the designs of Italy, to prepare himself with the more advantage to wait on the earl of Nottingham, in the splendid embassy to the slow and reserved court of Spain, whence after a view of the famous siege of Ostend, he returned to be one of the knights of the bath, at the installation of Charles, duke of York, afterwards king of England.

When the civil war broke out, Charles appointed the earl of Lindsey lord general of the army, and at the head of his army, a-foot, with a pike in his hand (having trained up his soldiers by skirmishing, before he brought them to battle) he appeared at Edge hill, October 23, 1642, too prodigal of his person, which was not only to fill one place, but to inspire and guide all the army. But it is a maxim of the duke of Roan, that never great persons performed great undertakings, but by making war in person; nor failed, but by doing it by their lieutenants. Here, rather oppressed with numbers, then conquered by powers, opposing his single regiment to a whole brigade, and his person to a whole company, after eighteen wounds, passages enough to let out any soul out of a body above sixty, but that great one of the earl of Lindsey, he was forced to yield himself, first to the numerous enemies about him, and next day, being hardly used, to the enemy, death; his side winning the day and losing the sun that made it.

Upon Edge hill the noble Lindsey died,
Whilst victory lay bleeding by his side.

At Edge hill, that was true of him and his countrymen, the loyal gentry of Lincolnshire, that was observed of Cataline and his followers — that they covered the same place with their corps when dead; where they stood in the fight, whilst living.

Montague, earl of Lindsey, his son and successor, being embarked in the same loyal cause, was taken

prisoner at the same fight, and kept at London near a year, when being released, he returned to the king at Oxford, where he was the more welcome, because he had, by his confinement, brought over to his majesty several lords and gentlemen, who immediately followed him thither. At Oxford he laboured to further an accommodation between his majesty and parliament, and while that could not be effected, as dexterously managed the king's cause at Newberry and Naseby, when the king's cause was so deplorable, that he was forced to trust his enemies. His lordship, with the duke of Richmond, yielded himself up to the army; and though, after a considerable imprisonment, he was released, he was sequestered, decimated, &c. to the loss of above seven thousand pounds. When the king fell into his enemies' hands, he used all possible application to save his life, not only offering a ransom, or himself an hostage, and if nothing but blood would satisfy them, to suffer death in his stead; but when all he could do did not prevail, he, with some other honourable persons, procured orders for, and gave attendance upon, his majesty's funeral. In the banishment of king Charles II. he made a provision privately for his majesty and his friends, and, with general Monk, consulted all along for his restoration, which being effected, he was made one of his majesty's privy council, lord lieutenant of Lincolnshire, a commissioner for the trial of the king's murderers, lord chamberlain at his coronation, and a knight of the most noble order of the garter. He died at Kensington, anno 1685.

This county has further been eminent for the highest stations; for not to rise higher, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, the men of this shire had the highest offices.

Edward, lord Clinton and Say, was made lord high admiral of England for life.

William Cecil, was made lord high treasurer.

John Whitgift, was archbishop of Canterbury.

Peregrine

Peregrine Bertie, was lord general of France.

Sir Edmund Anderson, lord chief justice of the common pleas.

Thomas Wilson, doctor of laws, and secretary of state.

All these were countrymen and contemporaries, and, though born in the same shire, none of them akin to each other, but all raised themselves by God's blessing, the queen's favour, and their own deserts, without any help or assistance from each other.

To this list of eminent men may be added the name of Dr. Willis, who was a native of the city of Lincoln. He was educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, where he took a master's degree in the year 1740. After entering into holy orders he was preferred to the rectory of St. John's, Wapping. Having a partiality to the medical profession, he determined to adopt it; for which purpose, in the year 1759 he accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor of physic at his own university. In this profession he soon became eminent; and paying particular attention to a malady, whose causes and cure were little understood, he became celebrated for the treatment of insanity. He went to reside in his native country, and opened a large house for this purpose at Gretford, where he was so successful, that on a late relapse of our sovereign, his advice was sought for on that melancholy occasion.—Having fortunately restored the king's health, the fame of his professional service to this country, induced the court of Portugal to solicit his assistance for the queen, then labouring under a similar affliction; but though after some months trial, he was unsuccessful, his reputation remained undiminished. It was a confirmed case, which completely baffled all medical skill, and resisted the force of medicine. At the time of his death, a number of afflicted persons of family and respectability were under his care at Gretford and Shillington, where the doctor had establishments for such patients. He lived

highly esteemed, and died greatly lamented, at an advanced age, December the 5th, 1807; and his remains were interred in Gretford church.

Having thus enumerated the principal names of those individuals whose characters have shed a lustre upon the place of their nativity, the next consideration naturally leads us to the means, by which mental capacity is enabled to expand and display its energies. It is in vain that a soil is fertile, if it be prolific only in weeds; and weeds alone can thrive, where the fostering hand of cultivation does not extend its labours. Man is a creature so largely dependent on the circumstances, by which he is surrounded, that he cannot develope even the endowments, which nature may have bestowed upon him, without the aid of concurring events. Had Newton been born in the reign of Alfred, he would have been something above the rest of his countrymen, by the mere unassisted energies of his character; but he could not have disclosed those wonderful operations of his mind, which required the existence of antecedent and contemporary events for their production. There can be no doubt that men of transcendent genius have been born in every age, that is, men born with the capacity of greatness; but wanting a fit theatre for action, adequate causes and requisite opportunities, they have passed through life, eminent only in their own narrow circle, without filling the world with their renown. Hence, there is no less of philosophical truth than of pathetic poesy, in the well-known stanzas of the poet:

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid,
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire,
Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed,
Or wak'd to ecstasy the living lyre.

But KNOWLEDGE to *their* eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll;
Chill penury repress'd their noble rage
And froze the genial current of the soul.

Full

Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear,
Full many a flow'r is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness in the desert air.

Some village Hampden, that with dauntless breast,
The little tyrant of his fields withstood,
Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest,
Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood.

These affecting images are applied to the nameless dead of a village churchyard; but let the mind of the reader suppose it is contemplating the vast charnel-house of the world, the sepulchre of buried generations, of forgotten millions of human beings, and their truth will be no less applicable and resistless. Every age, every country, every hamlet, in the revolving course of time, has produced minds of that character and description, which would have led their possessors to the same height, that a Shakespeare, a Bacon, and a Milton have reached, if their lot had cast them upon times and circumstances calculated to bring forth their occult capabilities.

An eminent writer has observed that "education forms the common mind;" but the maxim would have been more philosophical, if he had extended the influence of education to every mind. Not that early instruction produces exactly the same degree of effect upon all minds, because some are compounded of such sluggish and inert materials that they have no motion but what is derived from external impulse; while others, possessing an original and salient spring of action, overleap the bounds prescribed by tuition, and, instead of forming themselves by precedent example, become examples for future generations. Still, however, something, in every intellect, is to be ascribed to the early impressions received from education, and, however vigorous may be the native faculties, they cannot wholly shake off the trammels imposed by youthful habits and associations. Gray, in that beautiful fragment, which every lover of philosophical poetry must

must lament is only a fragment, the *Essay on the alliance between education and government*, happily illustrates the force and efficacy of education :

As sickly plants betray a niggard earth,
Whose barren bosom starves her gen'rous birth,
Nor genial warmth, nor genial juice retains,
Their roots to feed, and fill their verdant veins ;
And as, in climes, where winter holds his reign,
The soil, tho' fertile, will not teem in vain,
Forbids her gems to swell, her shades to rise,
Nor trusts her blossoms to the churlish skies,
So draw mankind in vain the vital airs,
Unform'd, unfriended, by those kindly cares,
That health and vigour to the soul impart,
Spread the young thought, and warm the op'ning heart.

In considering the moral and political condition of any place, therefore, a topic inseparable from that consideration, is the state of education, and the facilities for diffusing it. Lincoln, though somewhat behind other cities in public institutions for this purpose, is not wholly destitute of them. Of private seminaries it will not be necessary to say any thing, because they are always the offspring of individual interest, and of course fluctuate according as the probabilities of promoting that interest change and vary.

There were formerly two grammar schools upon public foundations ; one in the close, maintained by the dean and chapter, the other in the city, supported by the corporation. In the year 1583, both these were united, and the master is elected, and half his salary paid, by the dean and chapter ; while the usher is elected and paid by the corporation, who are also bound to pay the other half of the master's stipend, and to keep the school-house in good repair.

The Blue-coat school, or Christ's hospital, joins the West-gate of the Episcopal palace, and is a neat modern building

building. Richard Smith, M. D. was the founder of this hospital, in 1602, who left the manor and certain estates at Potter Hanworth in the county of Lincoln, for the purpose of maintaining and educating twelve poor boys in the hospital. Benefactions since left, and the increased value of the estates, have enabled the governors to increase the number (in 1815) to fifty, who wear a similar dress to those of Christ's church, London. The boys are taken in between the ages of seven and eight, and apprenticed out at the age of fifteen, with a premium of sixteen pounds. The following is an account of the benefactors, since Mr. Richard Smith's:—

A person or persons unknown, devised estates at Frampton, Kirton, and Welton-cum-Beckering, for two more boys. Peter Richer, M. D. of the bail, Lincoln, left, in 1732, by will, twenty pounds yearly, issuing out of lands at Winthorpe, for two more boys. Mr. alderman John Lobsey of Lincoln, left, in 1748, two hundred pounds, for one boy. Mr. Edward Holland, plumber and glazier of Lincoln, in 1749, bequeathed an estate, which sold for two hundred and fifty pounds, for another boy. Mr. alderman John Hooton of Lincoln, in 1767, bequeathed two hundred and twenty pounds, for another boy. In 1766, Mr. Richard Barker, schoolmaster, Lincoln, bequeathed one hundred pounds, the interest arising from which was to be given, every seven years, amongst such poor men, educated in the hospital, as the governors should deem most worthy, but not less than five pounds to each. The late Mr. Gamston also bequeathed a considerable sum of money for the support of this establishment.

In 1813, a National school, upon Dr. Bell's plan, was erected near the church of St. Peter's at arches, in Silver-street. It educates 180 boys and 120 girls; a number too small, we should think, for the population of the place; but if it receive due encouragement, it may in the process of time be extended, so as to render it more extensively useful.

CHAPTER IV.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CASTLE, ANTIQUITIES, &c. &c.

Vestiges of the former roman station at Lincoln—Ancient inscription—Discovery of a tessellated pavement and a roman hypocaust—Also of a sudatory—Description of the castle—Mint wall—Exchequer-gate—Lucy tower—Priory—Bishop's palace—Jews' house—Newport-gate—County jail—Asylum—County hospital—City jail—Theatre, &c. &c.

WE have already observed that Lincoln was a celebrated roman station, and indicated some of the features which remain of its former condition under that people. We shall now describe these vestiges more minutely.

As a military station, occupied by a colony of romians, it must have been a place of some extent and consequence. The form of the fortified station, as has been already mentioned, was that of a parallelogram, divided into four equal parts, by two streets which crossed it at right angles. At the extremities of these were four fortified gates, nearly facing the cardinal points. The whole was encompassed by an embattled wall, which, on three sides, was flanked by a deep ditch, but on the southern side the steepness of the hill rendered a fosse unnecessary. The area thus inclosed was about 1300 feet in length, by 1200 feet in breadth, and is estimated to have contained thirty-eight acres. The walls have been levelled to the ground, and the gates, except that to the north, have been for many years demolished. The latter, called Newport-gate, is described by Dr. Stukely, as “the noblest remnant of this sort in Britain, as far as I know;” and he expresses

expresses much surprise that it had not "been taken notice of" before this time. The great, or central gateway, has a semicircular arch, of sixteen feet in diameter, which is formed with twenty-six large stones, apparently without mortar. The height is twenty-two feet and a half, of which eleven are buried beneath the ground. On each side of the arch are seven courses of horizontal stones, called springers, some of which are from six to seven feet in length. On each side of the great arch are two small lateral doorways or posterns, both of which are now closed up. The diameter of each was seven feet and a half, by fifteen feet in height. In the great arch there appears to have been no key stone. A mass of the old roman wall is still to be seen, eastward of this gate; and to the west is another large mass, called the Mint wall, which ran parallel with the town wall, and is described by Dr. Stukely as consisting of "a layer of squared stones, with three layers of brick, each one foot high, then three of stone for the same height, then three of brick, and twelve of stone, and then brick and stone to the top." It was about sixteen feet high, and forty feet long, and had scaffold holes, and marks of arches. Mr. Gough thinks this was part of a roman granary. Southward of the station above described were other roman works, which extended from the brow to the bottom of the hill. As the colony increased, this was necessary; and the southern side of the hill would be found more pleasant and temperate in winter than the summit. Besides, the river at the bottom would attract the inhabitants, when they felt themselves protected by a commanding and powerful garrison.* It appears that a fortified

* The following are the roman roads branching off from, and stations connected with, Lindum-colonia. The Ermine-street, sometimes called High-street and Old-street, left the station on the north, and continued nearly in a straight line to the river Humber, on the southern bank of which were the roman settlements, or villas, Ad-Abum, Winteringham, and Horkstow. About five miles north of Lincoln, another road, or military way, branched off from the former, at nearly right angles, and passed westerly, by Scampston, Stow, and Marton, where it forded the Trent, and near which was Agelocum. On the east of Lindum, the road called the

wall, with towers at the corners, continued from the top to the bottom of the hill, where it turned at right angles by the side of the river. These fortifications underwent several alterations and additions during the various civil wars, to which the place was subjected. Hence it is very difficult, if not wholly impossible, to define what is really of roman origin, or of saxon or norman workmanship. It is equally perplexing to ascertain the time of establishing the first colony here, forming the station, building the walls, or extending the city. The Rev. Mr. Sympson, one of the vicars choral, has offered some conjectures on those subjects; and as they serve to illustrate a few points respecting the roman city, I shall avail myself of some passages from his writings. In taking down the roman wall, several coins have been found, belonging to the following emperors:—Fl. Vespasian, Nero, Carausius, Julian, &c. “From considering them, and the situation in which they were found, I conjecture that this wall was either built by Carausius, or built or repaired after the time of Julian. When Carausius assumed the purple, and bade defiance to the authority and power of Maximian Hercules, who was so exceedingly enraged against him, that he had endeavoured to assassinate him, we may reasonably suppose, that so vigilant and consummate a general would fortify himself in the securest manner; and this colony being of the greatest importance to him, from its situation near to the banks of that part of the Witham, which continued the communication between the Car-dyke and another artificial canal called the Foss-dyke, to the Trent, for the convenience of carrying corn, and other commodities, from the Iceni, &c. for the use of the northern prætentures; it is not improbable that he built the walls and gates of the old city. This was about the latter end of the third century.”—

From

Foss-way, branched off towards the sea coast. The same road entered the city, on the southern side, and in a south-westerly direction communicated with Crocolana, probably at or near Brough in Nottinghamshire. The Ermine-street joined the last road near the southern border of the station, and communicated with the station of Causennis, supposed to be at Ancaster.

From the various coins of Carausius found here, at different times, Mr. Sympson supposes that the emperor resided here for some time. Among these was one of Dioclesian, with the reverse “PAX. AVGGG,” which was struck in honour of the peace made by Carausius and Dioclesian, and Maximian. A votive tablet, with the following inscription, has been found among the ruins of the wall :—

M. LA ETII.
F MAX CT.
MI.

Mr. Sympson reads it as follows: “Marcus Lælius
Ætii Filius Maximo ct (et) Maximo Jovi, and I suppose it dedicated to the emperor Maximus.

In 1739, a discovery was made of three stone coffins, at the south-west corner of the close, near the Chequer-gate. Beneath these was a tessellated pavement, and under that a roman hypocaust. “On the floor, a strong cement, composed of lime, ashes, and brick dust, commonly called terrace mortar, stood four rows of pillars, two feet high, made of brick, eleven in a row, in all forty-four, besides two half pillars. The round pillars being composed of ten courses of semicircular bricks, laid by pairs, the joint of every course crossing that of the former at right angles, with so much mortar betwixt the two semicircles, rather form an oval, making the pillars look at first sight as if they were wreathed; the square pillars are composed of thirteen courses of bricks, eight inches square, thinner than those of the red ones. The floor of the sudatory, resting on these pillars, is composed of large bricks, twenty-one by twenty-three inches, which lie over the square bricks on the pillars, the four corners of each reaching to the centres of the adjoining pillars. On this course of brick is a covering of cement, six inches thick, inlaid with a pavement, composed of white tessellæ. The walls of this room were plastered, and the plaster painted red, blue, and other colours, but no figures discernable in either painting or pavement. This pavement, which is on a level with the testudo of

the

the hypocaust, is about thirteen feet below the present surface of the ground: so deep is old Lindum buried in its ruins.”*

In 1782 another similar discovery was made near the Kings arms. This appears to have been also a sudatory. On a floor, composed of two courses of bricks, and two layers of terrace mortar, stood a number of squares four feet high, their crown eight inches and a half thick, supported by pillars of bricks, sixteen inches by twelve, which, as well as the arches, were covered over with two coats of mortar; and supported a floor composed of terrace and bricks irregularly intermixed. The intervals between the pillars were two feet three inches, two feet five inches, and two feet seven inches: several of the pillars were gone. To the north beyond two rows of these pillars, whose floors rise one inch and a half from north to south, were passages, at the end of which the arches began again; but the discovery was pursued no further that way, for the external wall, which is six feet thick of brick and stone intermixed, extends northward beyond the width of one arch, but how much further cannot be traced, the arches being broken in and filled with rubbish. Where the second set of arches commences, was found a hole, that goes sloping up into the outer wall, beginning at the crown of the arches, and seems to have communicated with some part above. By the joints in the work, it is conjectured, that the place with pillars, and the one with passages, had been built at different times. On the south was an entrance, whose floor falls five inches, and is continued beyond the jamb. The surface of the floor is thirteen feet six inches below the garden, in which it is situated. Numbers of fragments of urns, pateræ, and other earthen vessels, but none very ornamental, were found amongst the rubbish; also earthen bottles terminating in a point, without any orifice. The external walls were built of stone intermixed with brick.

* Camden's Britannia, by Gough, Vol. II. p. 257.

In a communication made to the society of antiquaries by John Pownall, Esq. published in the tenth volume of the *Archæologia*, is a description of an ancient place of sepulture, discovered in an open field, half a mile due east of the East gate of the ancient Lindum. Mr. P. says, there were found in 1790, in digging about three or four feet below the surface, a very curious sepulchral monument, evidently roman, and of some person above the rank of the lower order; but as the urn, which the sarcophagus inclosed, contained nothing but sand, ashes, and burnt bones, the æra of interment could not be ascertained. The sarcophagus consisted of a large stone trough, of rude workmanship, with a cover of the same; both the stone and the cover had originally been square, but the ravages of time had so worn off the angles, as to give it the appearance of rotundity. Another stone of the same kind, was found near it, of a quadrangular shape, evidently used for the same purpose, but without a lid or urn.

This, with many rare fragments of antiquity, were preserved by the Rev. Dr. Gordon, the precentor of the cathedral; who, in a letter to Mr. Pownall, dated March 2, 1791, gives an account of several earthen and glass urns, which were discovered in the same field, some of which were of a singular shape. He also describes a room, twenty feet by sixteen, which was discovered in a quarry about one hundred yards west from the other: the height could not be ascertained, but the bottom was about twelve feet from the present surface. The floor was covered with black ashes, and the walls bore evident marks of fire. Two skeletons were found lying on the floor, also a large stone trough, capable of holding a man, but not of sufficient depth for the purpose of a coffin. This was probably a sarcophagus, in which, as Pliny informs us in his *Nat. Hist. Lib. II.* all bodies, previous to urn burial, were accustomed to be burnt. The doctor thinks the room might have been appropriated for the reception of bodies that were prepared for the funeral ceremonies. Suetonius in *Nerone,*

and some other writers, have described similar places under the name of Libitina, whither dead bodies were carried previous to interment.—“Erat porro Romæ porta Libitina per quam cadavera ad Libitinam effercabantur.”*

The same field having been broken up for the purposes of quarrying, several stone coffins of various shapes have at different times been discovered in the loose ground, which covers a substratum of rock; from these and other circumstances, it is highly probable that this was a roman burial ground for the great contiguous municipium, and continued so till a different mode of burial was established by the introduction of christianity.

Fragments of roman pottery were found here in 1786. They consisted of fine close clay, cleared of heterogeneous sand, and so baked as to preserve an equal hardness and uniform red colour throughout. Between the castle and Lucy tower, on the side of Foss-dyke, have been found some glazed earthen pipes, two feet long, and between two and three inches diameter, fastened together by joints. These formed part of a set of conduit pipes, for the conveyance of water to the town from a spring on the high ground near. In a field north-east of the town, was discovered another supposed conduit of the same æra. About fourteen yards to the north of the Assembly room, was a large well or cistern, of very singular construction, called the Blind well. It was built with neat walling; and at the top was eighteen feet diameter, narrowing towards the bottom. This has some years since been filled up. Communicating with this, it appears, pipes were laid from a spring head, at a distance of forty-two chains. In a low ground, abounding with springs, on the other side the hedge of Nettleham inclosure, are traces of a building, supposed a reservoir, whence, from under a raised bank, parallel with a balk pointing to the spring head, are pipes to another such bank, forming with it an obtuse angle. In the bank or road to which the first series of pipes point, are in places raised parts, which bear a strong resemblance to a roman rampart,

* Lazius Comm. Reipub. Rom.

rampart, and a remarkable excavation is said to have been discovered in it some years since, by the breaking in of a loaded waggon. The whole length from the mound to the second pipe, is sixty-three chains and forty-six links, or nearly 1397 yards. The pipes are about one foot ten inches long. They have no insertion, but are joined by an exterior ring or circular course, with a process of very strong cement, like the bed in which the pipes are laid. Count Caylus, in his *Receuil d'Antiquités*, tom. II. describes a similar kind of aqueduct, which supplied Paris with mineral water from Chailleot, in the time of the Romans. A plan of that at Lincoln is engraved in Gough's *Camden*. Within the area of the cathedral cloisters is part of a Roman tessellated pavement, still preserved, and secured from the weather and injury by a small building erected over it.

In 1788, in the area of Lincoln castle, was found a Roman vessel, nearly entire, three feet and a half below what appears to be the natural rock, and fourteen beneath the present surface. It was of black pottery, and one side of it was corroded. Another fragment of a Roman vessel, found in the rubbish of a Roman building within the castle, had been apparently gilt; and was, according to Governor Pownall, who furnished the account, of a different kind of clay to any Roman earthenware he had ever seen.

From these and other considerations, it is not improbable that the Romans, or Romanized Britons, had a fortress on the site of the present castle, before its erection by the Norman conqueror.

"Sir Henry C. Englefield, in a communication to the Antiquarian Society, describes an arch opening into the ditch, in a tower still remaining amid the ruins, which had escaped the notice of Mr. King, in his account of this structure. The tower fronts the west, having in the lower part a large semicircular arch, which is sixteen feet wide in the clear, turned with forty-five stones, each of which is two feet deep. Above, to the right hand, is

a small doorway, now walled up, having a semicircular arch, crossed by a transom stone in the saxon style. This is six feet six inches high, by two feet four inches and a half wide. It led from the lower to the higher floor. To the left are two loop holes, covered with single stones, cut circular at top. It appears, that nearly eight feet of the original building is now buried beneath the surface. Up a hollow pent in the rock went a flight of steps, which has been destroyed. The wall of the outer arch is five feet thick, but the superstructure only four; having in the centre a portcullis groove. Nearly the whole of this wall is composed of the Lincoln stone, of which a reddish and harder stratum has been selected for turning the arches, both of the gateway and the door above, for covering the beam-holes, and for closing the loops. Its situation is precisely in the line of the roman wall, and not far from the middle of the west side of it; and, as near as the eye can judge, is directly opposite to the site of the eastern roman gate, which was destroyed some years since. The learned baronet then observes, "The dimensions of the arch, its materials, its being so far below the present surface of the earth, and its situation in the line of the roman wall, and opposite the east gate, would at once determine me to pronounce it the old gate of the Lindum of the romans; did not some remarkable differences in this, from the north and south gates still existing, seem to discountenance the supposition. They have an impost, this has none. They are built of vast stones, this of rather small ones, (though the three thin stones on each haunch of the Newport roman gate, are very like those which turn this arch) yet as the present castle, which was built by William the conqueror, is evidently of more modern date than the tower, and the tower itself appears to have been of a date posterior to the arch in question, as appears by the different thickness of the walls, &c. I cannot help still thinking that the normans and saxons both found this great arch built to their hands, and so instead of destroying turned it into a postern, when they dug out the ditch, and built a flight of steps to it. I must end by remarking that

that the diameter of this arch is much greater than any other gate now about the city, the Newport having been only fifteen feet, and the castle great gate thirteen feet ten inches in the clear.”*

Of the castle, built by the conqueror, little now remains; and the area is occupied by buildings appropriated to uses of the municipal power. The few remaining vestiges convey the same idea of original norman architecture as that of York, erected nearly at the same period. The keep was not included, but stood half without and half within the castle wall, which ascended up the slopes of the hill, and joined the great tower. This being situated on a high artificial mount, it was equally inaccessible from within and without the castle area. It was nearly round, covering the summit of the mount; and was thus rendered a distinct strong hold, tenable with or without the castle. This accounts for the circumstance mentioned by lord Lyttleton, of the earl of Chester making his escape, while the castle was invested by Stephen. From the keep to another tower, placed also on an artificial mount, was a covered way, by which a private communication was kept up. The walls are above seven feet thick; and under the place of ascent from the covered way, there is something like the remains of a well, protected by the massive thickness of the walls. The outer walls of the castle inclose a very large area, the entrance to which was by a gateway, between two small round towers, still standing, under a large square tower, which contained magnificent rooms. In one corner of the area is a curious small building, appearing on the outside like a tower, called Cob’s-hall;† which Mr. King thinks originally

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was

* *Archæologia*, VI. 379.

† “It is something very remarkable,” observes a recent writer, that no tradition is remaining in Lincoln, by which the etymology of this little building can be explained. Cob must evidently have been some person of notoriety, but whether as a warrior, an ecclesiastic or a malefactor, we are entirely ignorant. If of the latter class, I should suppose the name to be Cob’s-hole, the word hole being often made use of for dungeon. It may have been a kind of hermitage for some chief, who, like the celebrated Guy Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, chose to end in solitude a life till then devoted to his country, and passed in camps and fields of battle.”

was used as a chapel, “ having a fine vaulted roof, richly ornamented, and supported by pillars, with a crypt underneath, and adjoining it a small anti-chapel.” The pillars were so placed against the loop-holes through which the light was admitted, that they proved a defence against missive weapons.* On the north western side are the remains of a turret, having the curious arch mentioned by sir Henry Englefield, which being in the line of the roman wall, might have belonged to a more ancient building, or been a gateway to the old city.

“ The present external appearance of the castle is that of an interesting ruin, increasing in beauty by dilapidation. Its gateways are contemplated with pleasure by the traveller and the antiquary, though far different are the feelings of those poor wretches who are doomed only to view the inside of its walls; the prospect is to them gloomy and cheerless, and rendered much more so by the view of the distant country from the mount, which, by the contrast of its extent, perhaps displaying to their view their once comfortable habitations, the depository of all their souls hold dear, makes their confinement doubly irksome and displeasing.”

“ The East-gate of the castle is almost too entire to be picturesque, it however exhibits a pretty perfect specimen of early norman taste, and interests us by the contrast of its round towers with the angular projection between them; the mouldings round the arch are very entire and very beautiful.”

“ The keep is now completely in ruins, and the entrenchments thrown up against the castle by king Stephen (when, in defiance of the prophecy, he entered Lincoln, and besieged the castle) can with difficulty be traced, from the alterations to which an open country is liable, and from the improvements that have been made in that quarter

* The great inconvenience attendant on taking the unfortunate criminals through the town to the place of execution, has induced the magistrates to erect a Drop for the purpose, on the top of this building, a measure fraught with many advantages.

quarter by an increasing agricultural spirit, and in the formation of the roads."

The prophecy above alluded to was, from the earliest times, current in Lincoln. It probably had its origin in the enthusiastic love of liberty always displayed in this city, and which led them to dread the presence of a king.

"The first crown'd head that enters Lincoln's walls,
His reign proves stormy, and his kingdom falls."

Stephen, in defiance of this prediction, even in that superstitious age, entered Lincoln with his crown on his head ; and the events of his reign amply verified the prophecy.

Few places in the kingdom exhibit so many ancient remains as Lincoln. Saxon, norman, and pointed arches ; and doorways with turrets, walls, mullioned windows, and other fragments of old dilapidated buildings, appear in every direction. Its various churches and religious houses, the vestiges of which occasionally meet the eye of the enquiring traveller, are numerous ; and though they are highly interesting to the antiquary, as tending to illustrate the progress of the arts, and the history of past ages, yet a description of them all would take up more room than can be allowed consistently with the plan of the present work.

Chequer, or Exchequer-gate, at the west end of the cathedral, had two gate-houses ; the west one was taken down about ten years ago : that to the east still remains, and has three gateways. It consists of one large pointed arch, vaulted with brick, and two lesser ones, of similar design and execution. On each side of the large arch is an elegant turret, of an octagonal shape, beautifully surmounted with battlements. The windows are of various forms and sizes ; those over the arches are gothic, and project considerably from the wall. It is conjectured this building was erected about the reign of Edward I.

At the bottom of the town, near to Brayford water, are yet the remains of a fort, called Lucy tower, whence, by a subterraneous passage, a communication is traditionally said to have been formed with the castle.—Near the remains of a chapel called St. Giles's, on the top of the hill, in an adjoining close, is an entrance to a subterraneous passage*, vulgarly called St. Giles' hole; how far it extends has not been ascertained. In and about the city are several of these passages through the rocks.

At the north east corner of the minster yard stood a large gateway, with a groove for a portcullis; it was taken down in 1815: a smaller one, leads to a house called the Priory. The greater portion of this house is modern; but on the north side is an ancient tower of three stories, much defaced, which, from its situation on the town wall, appears rather to have been a military than a religious building. The most singular feature is in the south wall; it resembles a niched tomb, about three feet six inches in length, and over it is a recess, having an ornamented architrave, the jambs of which are curiously carved; at the back is the appearance of an aperture, now blocked up, if it was ever pierced through, like the mouth of an oven.

Following the close wall, eastward, are two castelllets, or watch towers; each of which had two floors, the lower ones vaulted, and surmounted with flat roofs; they have battlements, and the walls are pierced with loop holes. These stand at the corner of the chancellor's garden. From the eastern of these towers, the wall returns to Potter-gate, the south front of which is much defaced, but the north front is tolerably perfect, embattled, and handsome. This gate is supposed to have taken the name from a roman pottery once here. The Priory-gate, the two towers of the chancellor's garden, and Potter-gate, are of similar architecture, and of a synchronous

* This has been lately closed by the proprietor of the field, to prevent damages therein, and accidents from the curiosity of people in exploring the excavations.

synchronical date, apparently about the end of the fourteenth, or beginning of the fifteenth century.

The Grey friars, situated on the west side of Broadgate, is a large, oblong building, the lower story of which lies some feet under the surface of the ground. It is vaulted throughout, with a plain groined roof, supported by octagonal columns, having plain bases, and neat capitals. On the south side is a row of pointed windows, with buttresses between them. The old staircase, with its large awkward steps, is curious. The upper story has a mullioned window at the east end, and a coved cieling of wood, in the herring-bone fashion. Part of this, which was the chapel, is used as the free-school; a smaller room at the west end of which forms the library. It was given to the city, and fitted up for this purpose, by Robert Monson, Esq. A. D. 1567. Under it is a school for spinning; and in front is the sheep market.

The Deanery was founded by dean, afterwards bishop Gravesend, in 1254. The gate-house of it was built by dean Fleming, whose arms are on it. The front, next the minster, has the initials of Roger Parker over the bow window, and the date 1616. To this adjoins an ancient building, called the Works chantry, till 1321, the chancellor's house, when the present residence was assigned to chancellor Beke. It was afterwards the habitation of four chantry priests, who were to celebrate daily mass for the souls of the founders and benefactors.

The Vicar's college, now called the Old vicar's, formed a quadrangle, of which at present there remains only four good houses, inhabited by the vicars. The gateway is ornamented with the old arms of France and England, quarterly between a cross botoné, and a fess between six cross crosslets. "This college," Gough says, "was begun by bishop Sutton, whose executors finished the hall, kitchen, and several chambers. But the style of the building would induce me to refer it to a later period. Edward III. was the first of our kings, who quartered

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the arms of France with those of England. Bishop Sutton, therefore, probably was not the founder, as he died in 1299. The long building below the quadrangle, now divided into stables and hay-lofts, seems to have been built by bishop Alnwick, and John Breton, prebendary of Sutton cum Bucks; the bishop's arms, argent a cross moliné, and the rebus BRE on a tun, being on the east end."

The Bishop's palace, on the south side of the hill, which, from being situated on the summit, Leland describes as "hanging in declivio," was built by bishop Chesney, to whom the site was granted by king Henry II. and enlarged by succeeding prelates. This, when entire, was a noble structure, and scarcely exceeded in grandeur by any of our ancient castles. It was completely repaired by bishop Williams, prior to the civil war, during which unhappy contest it was demolished. The gateway, the work of bishop Alnwick, whose arms are on the spandrels and wooden door, was left entire. The shell of the magnificent hall begun by Hugh of Burgundy, and finished by Hugh II. who also built its famous kitchen, is eighty feet by fifty, supported by two rows of pillars, with three arches opening into the screen at the south end, and communicating by a bridge of one lofty pointed arch, with the kitchen and other principal apartments. It had four double windows on each side: part of the kitchen wall, with seven chimnies in it are yet standing, and the front exhibits three stout buttresses. Dr. Nelthorpe obtaining a lease of the site, built of the old materials a handsome stone house, in which the bishop is at present accommodated, when he holds his visitations.

At the upper end of Broad-gate is an old building with two handsome mullioned windows, and an arched doorway, apparently a conventional-hall or refectory. Over the doorway is a curious bust, having a little figure, (of which only the lower part remains) sitting on its shoulder. Some have conjectured that this was an allegorical figure, representing St. Christopher carrying Christ;

Christ; but as a close near it is called St. Hugh's croft, in which a fair was formerly held, it might allude to the circumstance of the jews crucifying a child here, who was canonized under the name of St. Hugh.

Adjoining to St. Andrew's church-yard,* formerly stood the palace of the celebrated John of Gaunt, whose arms, curiously carved in a block of freestone, stood in the front of it, till the year 1737. This was "the goodly house" which Leland says belonged to the Suttons.— Much of it was taken down in the year 1783. Some foundations were dug up by the gentleman inhabiting the adjoining house, who has several heads and grotesque figures of stone fragments of the palace. In the gable end of it is still remaining a curious oriel window, blocked up, and a chimney built within it. It is of a semi-octagonal shape, having two trefoiled lights in front, with two smaller ones on the side, covered with rich carved work of foliage, busts, &c. and was mounted with pinnacles, which are broken off. Opposite to this house is a large building, called John of Gaunt's stables; which was most likely part of his palace. It was a large structure, in the norman style, and formerly consisted of a quadrangle, inclosing a spacious area; the north and west fronts of which still remain. The entrance is under a semicircular arch; and against the front are several flat buttresses, with a small carved cornice. What appears singular in this building is, that the windows do not exhibit that mixed character discernible in many ancient structures, but are all either in the original, or in quite a modern style.

The Jews' house, as it is still termed, on the side of the hill, opposite a spot called the Bull-ring, is an object of great curiosity. It is singularly ornamented in front, and some of its mouldings are like those of the west doors in the cathedral. In the centre of the front is a semicircular arched doorway, with a projecting pilaster above

* Nothing now remains of this church, but it is known to have stood near that of St. Peter at Gowts.

above it. In this are now two chimnies, one of which appears to have formed part of the original plan. The arches are circular within-side, and plain. In one of the chambers is a large arched fire place, and a niche, with a triangular bend. This house was possessed by Belaset de Wallingford, a jewess, who was hanged for clipping in the eighteenth of Edward I. and in the year following it was granted, by that monarch, to William de Foleteby, whose brother gave it to canon Thornton, and he presented it to the dean and chapter, who are the present proprietors.*

About two hundred yards to the south-west of Newport is another interesting antiquity, called the Mint wall. A garden occupies the space between it and the road.

We have before given a description of this wall by Dr. Stukely; but as this curious building has caused many inquiries concerning its origin, we cannot omit the interesting account given by Mr. Simpson and Mr. Gough.

The former, in describing this wall, says "The north-west, north, and north-east parts of the old roman colony, were, from the flatness of the country, more exposed to the incursions of barbarians than any other part of it. Hence, it is probable that the upper or principal division of the camp was in that part, and the pretorium to the north-west. This conjecture is supported by the great number of beasts' horns found here; the place called augurale for sacrifices being always within the pretorium. On this ground, I am apt to think that part of the building called the Mint wall, was the granary belonging to the colony, being situated in a strong part

* This appears to have been some religious house, as is manifest from its arched fire-place, and the nich above-mentioned, which has doubtless been intended for an effigy. It certainly cannot have been built purposely for the residence of a jew, as the time of its erection seems to be that of the saxons, and jews were not known in England till after the norman conquest. There are several rude figures of heads about the door-way, and other parts of the structure, but for want of care, they are now nearly destroyed.

part behind the pretorium, eastward. It is a parallelogram, whose longest sides, east and west, are three hundred feet, the shortest about seventy feet. The length of the north side is entire, and there is a return at the north-west angle, of some feet southward. The height is about thirty feet, but it has been higher ; the wall is about three feet thick. It is built of the stone found here, with courses of roman bricks at certain intervals. There are at the foundation a double and a triple course of bricks, at two feet asunder ; and four triple courses above them, at intervals of five feet. It is a building of great magnitude, enclosing by this mensuration almost half an acre of ground. Part of it also might be the roman mint. The colonies who lived under the roman laws, had generally mints ; witness the prodigious number of colony coins, both in the east and west, to be met with in every considerable cabinet. If the learned are right in their explanations of the letters in exergues of the coins of the lower empire, I have seen money struck in the colony, as I have many saxon coins which were undoubtedly coined here, having the name of this city on the reverse ; and they immediately succeeded the romans in the possession of this country.”

Mr. Gough gives the following description of it : “South-west of Newport-gate, within the walls, in the north-west corner of the bail, which is still called old Lincoln, is a vast angular fragment of roman work, full thirty feet high, about seventy long, and three and a half thick, composed of common rough stone, intermixed with courses of roman bricks, each brick two inches thick by eleven wide, and seventeen long. The first is a double course, lying about two feet from the ground. About two feet above that is a triple course, and above that four more such like ; but each at five feet distance from the other. The scaffold holes, which go quite through the wall, are every where left open. In levelling a skittle ground belonging to the Falcon and Crown ale-house, about one hundred yards from the wall, they dug up the building,

building, as was judged from its direction to the foundation of the south-west angle of the said Mint wall one way, and its running parallel to the other. This wall is called the Mint wall, and it runs parallel to the town-wall."

The County jail and the County hall are within the castle walls; both are well calculated to answer the purpose for which they were built. The jail is constructed on Mr. Howard's plan. The front, containing the jailor's and debtors' apartments, is 130 feet in length.—Different accommodations are provided for master-side debtors, and the common prison has distinct apartments, both by day and night, for different descriptions of prisoners. The area in which those confined for debt have the privilege to walk, is nearly two acres, and very healthful; indeed few prisons allow of more comforts.

Lincoln has not been behind the rest of the country in its exertions to provide an Asylum for those who are afflicted with that most deplorable of all calamities, the deprivation of reason. A piece of ground at the end of East-gate, on the north of the Wragby road, has been purchased for the erection of the intended building, the plan of which has also been determined upon. The estimated expence is considerable, but as only about nine thousand pounds have been yet subscribed, that sum is vested in the public funds, where the accumulation of interest will progressively augment the capital, till by those means or the renewed exertions of the committee in procuring subscriptions enough shall be obtained to accomplish the projected purpose.

The County hospital, which stands on the opposite side of the street to Christ's hospital, was erected entirely by donations and benefactions in 1769. It is a neat plain brick edifice, and is governed by a president, always the lord lieutenant of the county, and two vice presidents. Such benefactors as have given, at one time, fifty pounds, are governors for life; those who subscribe two guineas annually,

annually, are governors during payment, the physicians and surgeons also during attendance, and the clergy who officiate.

The City jail and Sessions house is situated on the New road, and has more the appearance of a gentleman's house than a prison. The first stone for this building was laid in 1805, by Robert Fowler, mayor, and finished in 1809, during the mayoralty of Thomas Colton, who held the first sessions there on the 15th of July. The assizes were also held on the same day, before judge Heath.

This building, both as a sessions' house and a jail, is supposed to be as complete as any in the kingdom. It is visited weekly by the magistrates, to see that the unfortunates have such attention paid to their comfort as is required, and upon other business.

The Theatre is a neat edifice, and stands in a yard adjoining to the High street. It was re-built in 1806. It opens for about two months, annually. The interior is elegantly decorated with emblematical devices, and for neatness throughout, though small, is scarcely to be exceeded.

With a view to complete the description of those topics which this chapter is intended to embrace, it is necessary that we should advert to the more recent discoveries of antiquarian relics. In September 1809, some workmen who were employed in levelling the ground near the keep of the castle, found a brass coin in tolerable preservation. The ground in which it was discovered, is supposed to have been the site of some ancient barrows. On one side of the coin is a head, with this inscription round it: CLAVDIVS CÆSAR AVG P. M. TR. P. IMP. on the reverse Ceres seated, with her usual emblems; a torch in her left hand, and ears of corn in her right: the legend, CERES AVGVSTA, with s. c. in the exergue. There can be no doubt that this coin was struck during the reign of Claudius, and it seems to have been in commemoration of that emperor's attention to the wants of the city of Rome,

Rome, by passing a decree for supplying it regularly with corn. Among the collections of medals this coin is considered as a rarity, because the reign of Claudius was too short to allow of many medals being struck during his government.

In 1810 there were other brass coins of roman manufacture, and very small, found in the castle yard, and in digging the foundations of the judges' lodgings on the castle hill. Among them was a Claudius with the radiated head. The rest were illegible, if we except the following which was in a perfect state. Round a laureate head was FLAV. L. CONSTANTINVS NOB. C. On the reverse were military standards with the inscription GLORIA EXERCITVS. In the exergue TR. S. The title NOB. C. or NOBILIS CÆSAR was sometimes conferred on the young prince, that was heir apparent to the throne, and appears to have been given to Constantine by his father Constantius at the time this coin was struck; and the TR. S. or TREVIRIS SIGNATA, shews that it was struck at Treves.

"Numbers of tablets" says a modern writer, to whose labours we have frequently been indebted in compiling the present volume, "inscriptions, &c. have been found in various parts of Lincoln, some of which have been preserved; but the greater number have fallen a prey to ruthless ignorance, and been completely destroyed.—Others have been removed and placed as ornamental stones in the walls of modern buildings, as if to burlesque the taste of the architects, and mislead the antiquary in his conjectures."

"In the wall of a stable, in the yard of the Rein-deer inn, is an oblong stone, evidently brought from some other situation, and placed here to preserve it. It is long and narrow, and has an inscription in two lines, in saxon characters, which proves it to have been a monument or tomb-stone, to the memory of some illustrious person. The language is the old Norman, such as was used in the tenth century, and is thus read:

RANDOLPH

RANDOLF DOBERTON GYT ICI.
DIEU DE SA ALME AYT MERCI. AMEN.

forming a monumental distich agreeable to the taste of those times for sepulchral inscriptions. It is thus translated:

Randolph Doberton lies here,
God on his soul have mercy. Amen.

There is nothing on record to inform us who this Randolph Doberton was; so that whether he belonged to the laity or clergy, must be mere conjecture. This stone, no doubt, belonged to a monastery or church, as in the same wall where it is placed, are other stones, carved, and not unlike some over the porch of St. Peter's at Gowts. There is a cherub's head, rudely carved, with a cross, at the beginning of the inscription.

It has been supposed by some, that he was a person who had followed the conqueror, and had received the manor of Burton, about two miles from the city, as a gift; and indeed the words are so much alike (it being only necessary to substitute an e for an o) that it does not seem improbable to have been the case. When thus transposed, it would read "Randolf de Borton, or Randolph of Borton."

CHAPTER V.

LINCOLN IN 1816, MISCELLANEOUS FACTS, &c.

Division of Lincoln—Entrance to the city—St. Botolph's church—Gowt bridge—John of Gaunt's stables—Old window—St. Mary's conduit—Corn hill—High bridge—Stone bow—Butter market—City assembly room—Butchery—County assembly room—House of industry—Depôt—Monk's house, &c.

A local history can scarcely be considered as complete, without some description of its present, as well as past condition, and some account of subsisting regulations, conveniences, and institutions. We shall therefore conclude this volume with a brief enumeration of such particular facts as may interest the temporary or permanent resident in Lincoln, and may serve to direct his inquiries upon points not altogether unimportant, in the estimation of what is either useful or convenient.

Lincoln is divided into two parts, called above hill and below hill; but this division is altogether arbitrary, and so little defined, indeed, that it is doubtful whether any of the inhabitants can determine, where the one commences or the other terminates. That part, however, which is called above hill, is commonly selected as a residence by the more opulent and genteel portion of the community, while the other is inhabited by merchants and tradespeople, a class of persons certainly not less respectable or less valuable than those, who live upon the fortunes bequeathed by their ancestors without contributing any thing to the general stock of industry or wealth. The city is large and long, and consists of only one grand street, from which

some

some smaller ones branch off at right angles. The entrance to the city, by the London or Newark road, is by the normian south-gate, called the south Toll bar, which is guarded on the outside by the Sineil dyke, running from west to east, to some distance below the bar.* where it turns southward, past the remains of an old tower, built to defend the angle. At present however it answers no other purpose than that of a shed for cattle.

On passing the bar lodge, which, in its structure, exhibits no proofs of taste, Lincoln presents the appearance of a long street, with buildings of every description confusedly intermingled, without any attempt at order or uniformity. But the gradual ascent of the houses erected on the declivity of the hill, as crowned by the cathedral, forms a picture, which, to strangers, must appear peculiarly striking and sublime. Nor, as you approach the object, which forms the commanding feature in this landscape, is the admiration of the spectator diminished.—That which excited his wonder at a distance, now attracts him with its elegance, and delights him with its symmetry. The architecture of the cathedral will bear the minutest inspection. The more it is examined, the more, after every examination, will its beauties unfold themselves. The just proportions, the chaste simplicity of the decorations, the harmony of the parts, and the extreme lightness of the edifice, considered as a whole, must, to the critical eye of taste, stamp it as one of the most elegant gothic structures, that can be seen in this kingdom.

A small church stands on the right, called St. Botolph's, which harmonizes well with its local situation, being that of a village, but which has nothing imposing or grand in its appearance.

A branch of the river Witham crosses the street at some distance beyond St. Botolph's church, over which there used to be two bridges, that were inconvenient and dangerous to passengers; but the whole of this district

* On the west side of the road, a cross formerly stood, in memory of queen Eleanor, who died at Harby, seven miles from this city.

has undergone various improvements, by the spirited exertions of the mayor, in the course of the year 1815, by clearing some waste ground of the rubbish that had accumulated, and placing posts, chains, and lamps from the bridge to St. Botolph's church. A pleasant walk has also been made from the bridge to the little village of Canwick, the seat of Col. Sibthorp, by which means a considerable distance is saved to those whom business or pleasure may lead thither. The two bridges have likewise been taken down, and in their place one handsome bridge has been erected, which is both commodious and ornamental to the city.

Adjoining to the church of St. Peter's at Gowts, are the old buildings, called John of Gaunt's stables, and opposite to them is the oval window; both of which have been before described.

The next object which attracts the attention of the curious observer, after passing St. Mark's church, is the Conduit, situated in the front of St. Mary-de-Wigford's church. This is considered as one of the most beautiful among the minute curiosities of Lincoln. This edifice appears to have been erected in the reign of Henry VIII. when gothic architecture was in its greatest perfection; Leland, who died in the fifth year of Edward VI. mentioning it as, "the new castle of the conduit," confirms this conjecture.

It is surmounted by a small parapet of pierced work, in the form of expanded roses; and this again is crowned by a battlement, agreeing in size with the whole. A moulding runs below the open roses, and a little below that, another, forming a fillet for a similar border of expanded roses, but carved in semi-relief, instead of being pierced through, like the upper ones: at the south-west corner is a niche, which no doubt contained a statue formerly. The windows are of that kind of pointed arch, which is denominated the compound gothic, and is the most beautiful of all its varieties. On each side of the west window is a circular projecting stone, appearing to have once supported a statue. On the south of this edifice are two recumbent

recumbent figures on the wall : supposed to be Ranulphus de Kyme, a rich merchant of Lincoln, and a great benefactor to its religious establishments; and a female, probably his wife, in a religious habit, with a book in her hands, resting upon her breast.

On the east side of the street, between the churches of St. Mary-de-Wigford and St. Benedict's, is a small square, used as a corn market.

The High bridge. A tradition exists that this bridge had no less than five arches, to cross as many channels of the river. It has now only one, twenty-one feet nine inches diameter, and eleven feet high, is at least four hundred years old. Many old houses remain on and about the bridge, which appear to have been religious buildings.* It has this year (1815) been widened, and has received other improvements, which are a great accommodation to the public.

On the eastern side of the bridge is an obelisk, erected in 1763, beautifully ornamented ; adjoining is a conduit, which supplies the city with water from the same spring, as that at St. Mary's and the Grey friars.

The Stone bow is a large tower gateway, crossing the high street. It is said to have been built about the 13th of Richard II. but from the style, probably much later. This is reckoned one of the most perfect gateways in England. It consists of a large gothic arch in the centre, guarded on each side by a round tower ; on the outside of each tower is a lesser gateway or postern not pointed like the middle arch, but composed of that kind of flat gothic, which masons distinguish by the term of elliptical.

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* "Running from the bridge down the chapel entry, on the south side of the river, is Scotch hall, an ancient building, whose windows were formerly full of painted glass. On one side of a door case, within the court, and on the other parts, were carved in wood and stone, the arms of Gegge (whose mansion it probably was) a chevron between two crescents in chief, and a cross patee fitchée in base ; also in the south window of St. Benedict's church adjoining, and quartered by the Grantham's from the time of Henry VIII."—Gough's Camden.

The two lower tiers of windows are of the same shape as the two posterns, but those in the upper story of an elegant mullion. The whole is embattled and decorated with mouldings. In a niche in the east tower is a large statue of the angel Gabriel, holding a scroll; and in the western one, another of the virgin Mary, treading on a serpent; between them, over the grand arch, is a coat of arms much defaced; and on the outside of the two towers, on the wall, are the city arms. The two towers, and the lower part of this building are certainly much older than the upper part, which is elegant, and of the style of the sixteenth century. It appears not improbable, therefore, that some part of the original structure has been pulled down and rebuilt. Before the erection of the present commodious sessions house for the city, the upper room of the Stone bow was used for that purpose, and the apartments at the east end as the city gaol; but it is evident these apartments were not originally built for this purpose, but appear to have been used as a kitchen, very probably at the city feasts. Those at the west end are at present let off as dwelling houses.

The Butter market, which is situated just past the church of St. Peter's at arches, owes its origin to the patriotic exertions of a citizen of Lincoln, John Lobsey, Esq. who, in 1736, obtained an act of common council for applying annually, for ten years, the sum of one hundred pounds, which was usually spent in the city feasts, to the improvement of the city. It is difficult to determine, which we should most applaud in this transaction; the public-spirited feeling of the individual, or the philosophical submission of the common council, who voluntarily forewent the luxuries of a good dinner, to confer a benefit upon posterity. We apprehend the history of common councils in general record few such instances of magnanimous self devotion. The building consists of four rows of forms, which are placed two or three deep from end to end, and on which those who bring butter, fowls, or any similar commodity, seat themselves and rest their baskets.

Above

Above the market is the City assembly room. It was erected in 1757, and though small, answers all the purposes, for which it was designed. Five or six subscription assemblies, besides charitable ones, are usually held in it during the year. Three recesses in this room severally contain large bronze statues, given by the right honorable lady Monson, in 1813.

The Butchery was erected in 1774, at the expense of the corporation, and, though small, is, in all other respects, deserving of the commendation, which has been bestowed upon it.

At the top of the hill there is a long seat, called the Mayor's chair, fixed in 1732, at the expense of the city, as a resting place for the aged and weary traveller.

The County assembly room is nearly opposite to St. Paul's, in the bail. It is very spacious, and neatly decorated. At this room assemblies are held at the races; there is also an annual one for the encouragement of the stuff manufactory, which is supported by many of the first nobility.

The House of industry stands on the north west of the castle, in a most healthful situation. It contains the poor of the several parishes of Lincoln, and as many others, as choose to take advantage of its establishment. It is governed by a board of directors, chosen from the several parishes, who hold a meeting weekly. Three auditors are appointed to publish a statement annually of the expenditure, &c.

The Depôt, or military arsenal, which was erected in 1806, during the alarm of invasion, stands a little to the north-east corner of Brayford, on the Gainsborough road. It is a brick edifice, and is capable of holding about a thousand stand of arms, from which the inhabitants were to have been supplied, in case of actual necessity. It is always guarded by a detachment of invalids from the royal artillery.

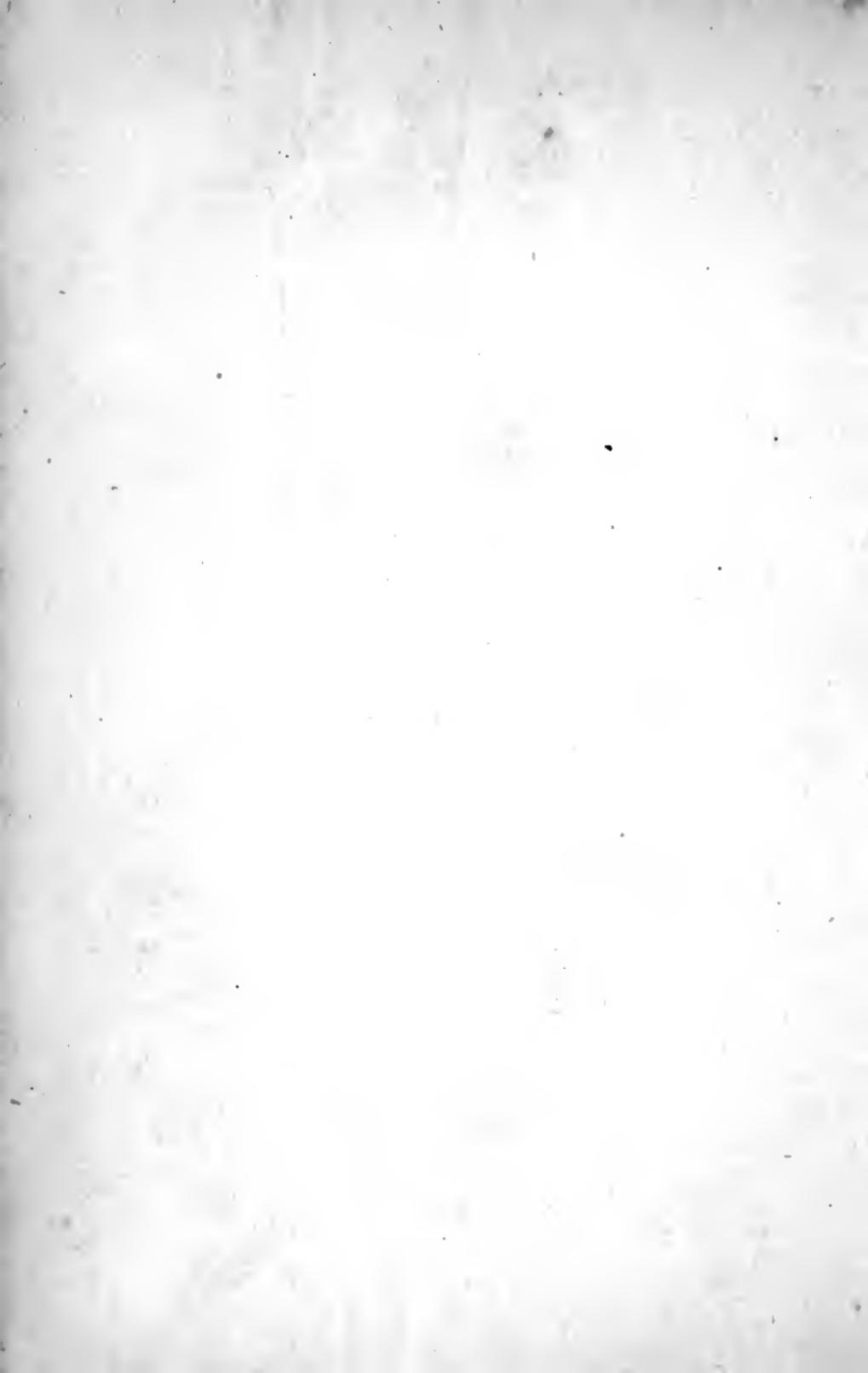
About half a mile eastward of the city, are the ruins of a religious habitation, called Monk's house, situated very near the river Witham. Part of the walls of the chapel, and the outer walls of the apartments, remain almost entire, but have been disrobed of their roofs, and all ornaments, time immemorial. That this building was a place of religious retirement, is evident from what Leland says, "some hold that east of Lincoln were two suburbs, one towards St. Biges, late a cell to St. Mari abbey at York, which place I take to be Icanno, where was a house of monks in St. Botolph's time, and of this speaketh Bede : it is scant halve a mile from the minster." There was, as we are informed, a priory of black friars at the eastern part of Lincoln, so early as the twelfth year of Edward I. That their residence was, what is now termed "Monk's house," seems confirmed by Camden, who informs us the priory mill was turned by a spring of a very petrifying quality. A short distance east of the ruin is a spring of this description ; and though at present it does not yield sufficient water for the turning of a mill, yet, on observing its former channel, (close to the ruin) it appears at that time to have been of sufficient depth for this purpose. It cannot, however, at present be ascertained, that a mill actually did stand hereabout. The water of this spring is similar, in some measure, to that of the petrifying springs in Derbyshire, containing a large quantity of carbonate of lime, and a proportion of iron ; and its medicinal qualities are similar to those of the waters of Spa and Pyrmont, namely, highly carbonated chalybeate. It is much resorted to during the summer season. Many porous stones are to be found at the bottom of the channel, which have undoubtedly been formed by the deposition of the carbonate on any substance it met with ; these, joining one to another, form soft and porous masses, which become a sort of stone on being exposed to the air. To the ecclesiastic antiquarian, the Monk's house is an object well deserving attention.—There is an excellent view of the minster, and the higher part of the city, from this place, which is highly gratifying.

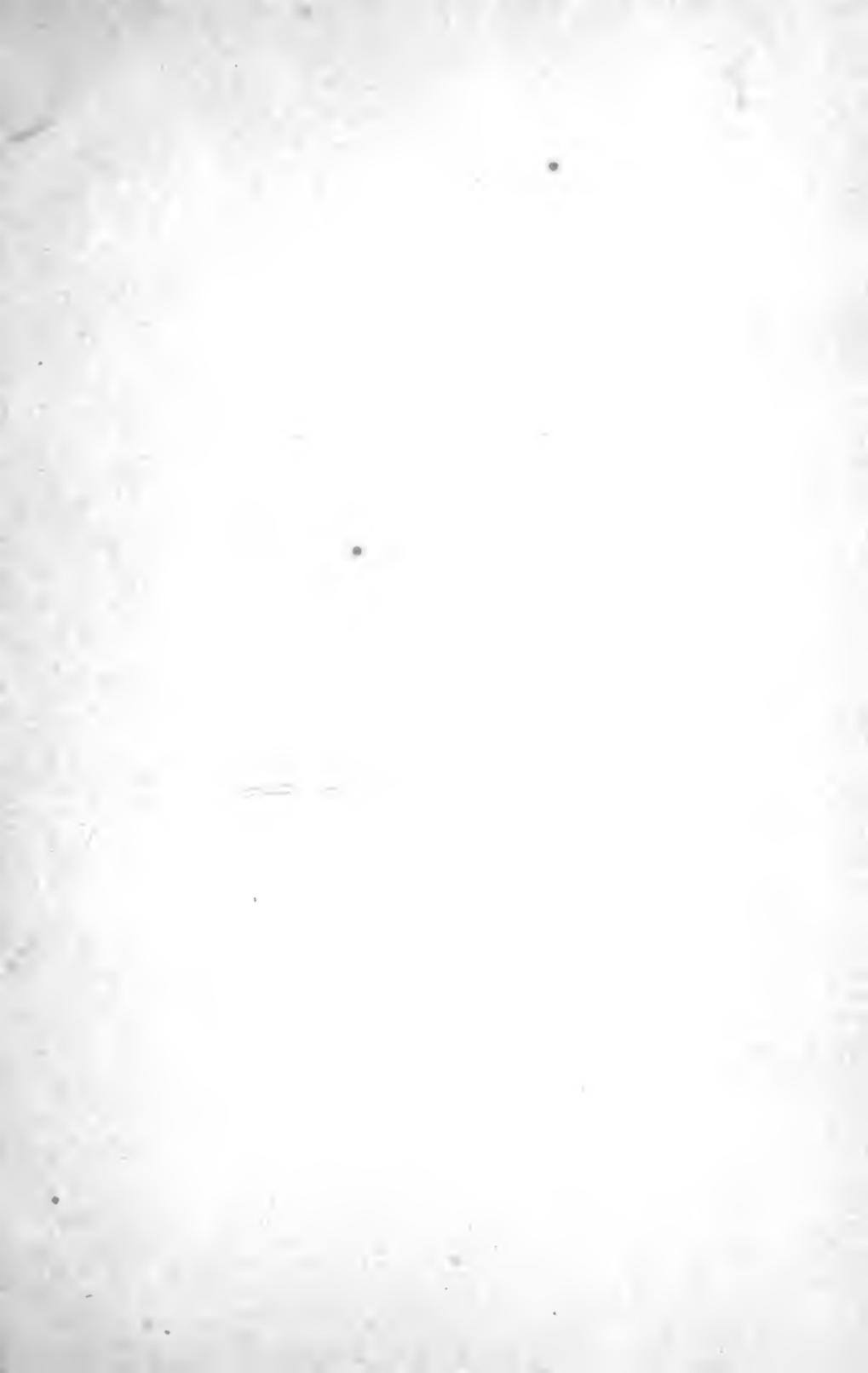
The Catholic chapel, erected in 1799, is deserving of the attention of strangers, and is situated in Silver-street. It contains a beautiful painting of the "taking down from the Cross."

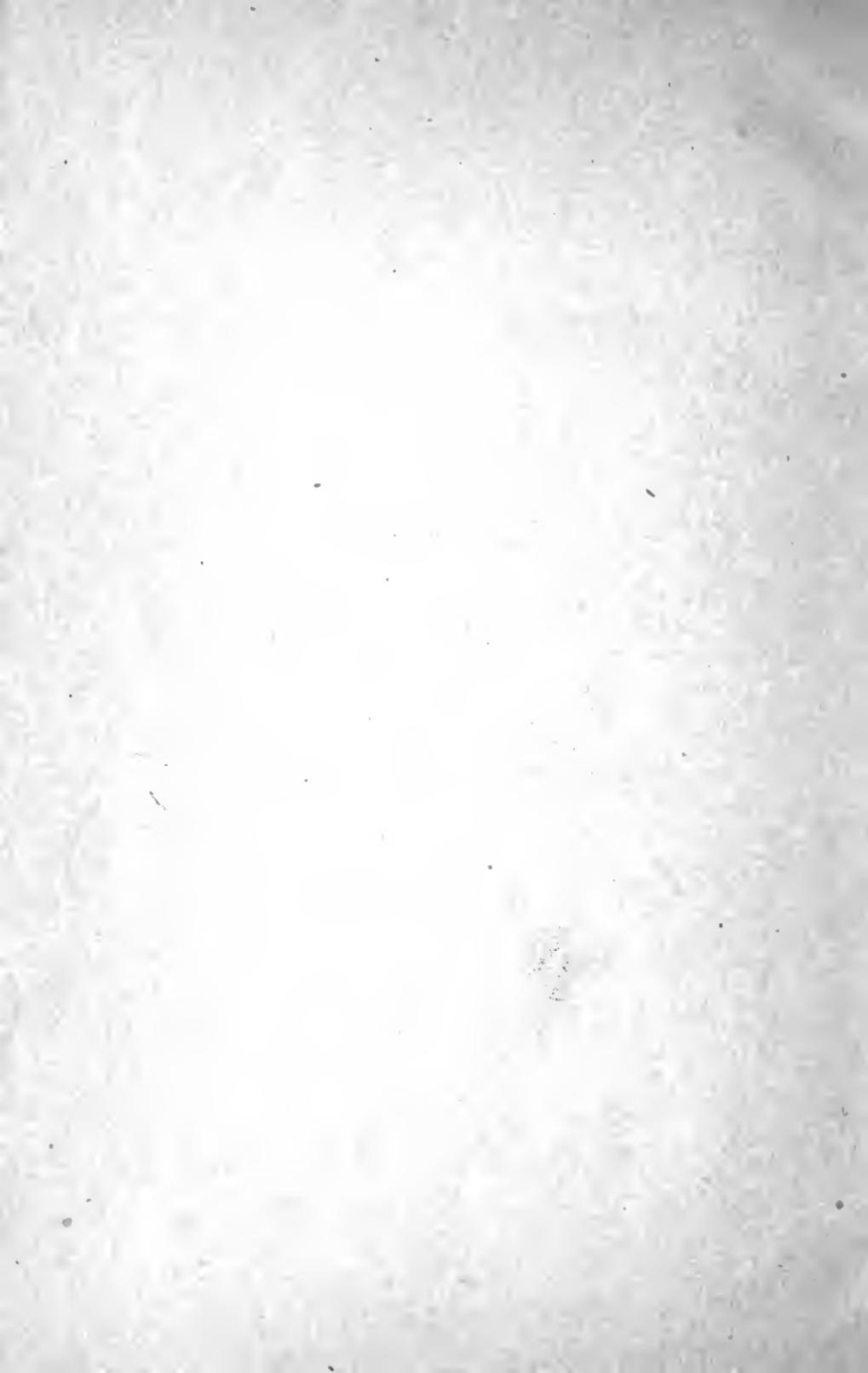
The Race-course is about half a mile from the west side of the city, and though without the advantage of a grand stand, is allowed to be as good as any in the kingdom. The races are held for three days in September.

In Silver-street, opposite the east corner of St. Peter's at Arches, is the National School for Boys and Girls, conducted on the Madras system.

THE END.

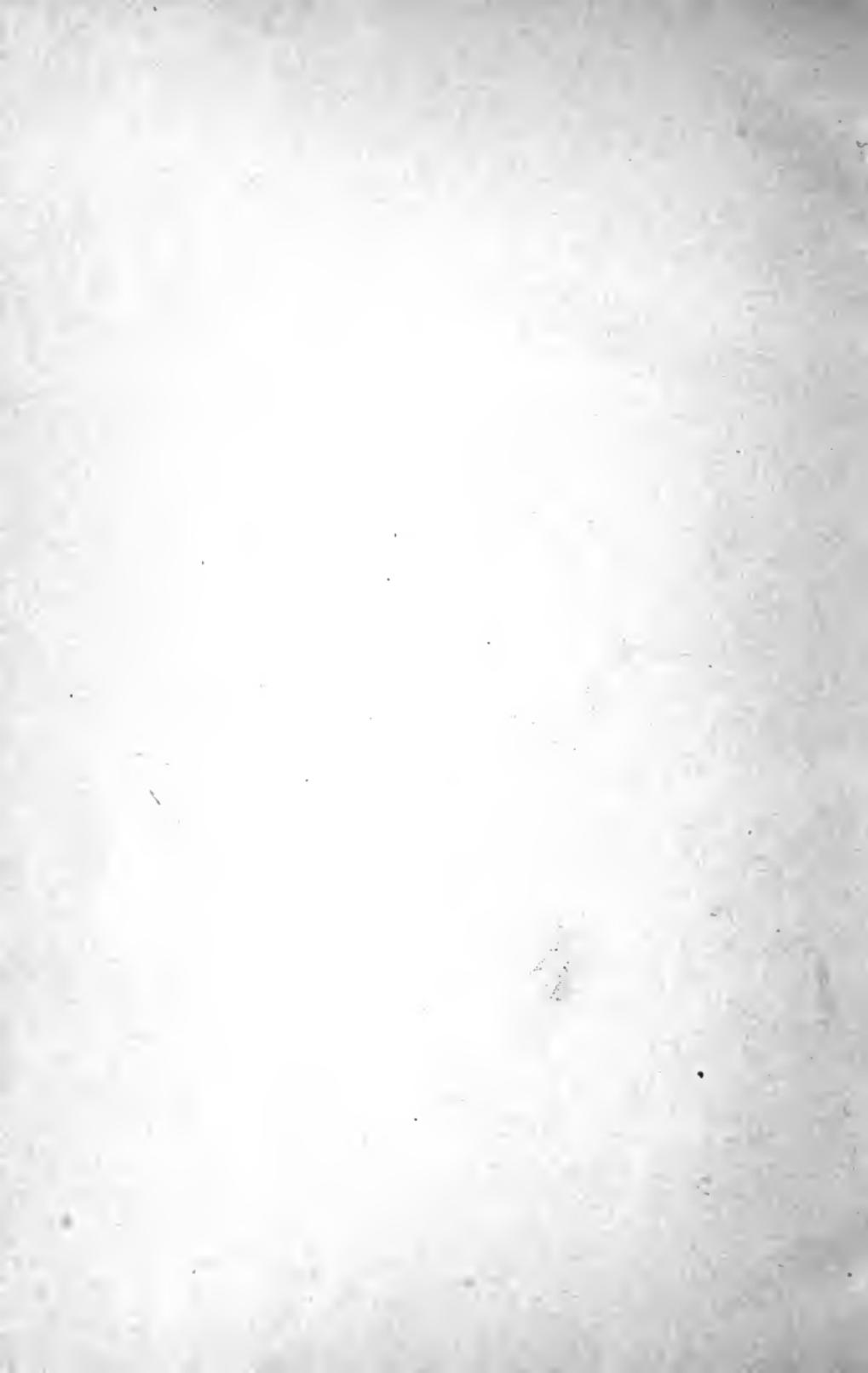


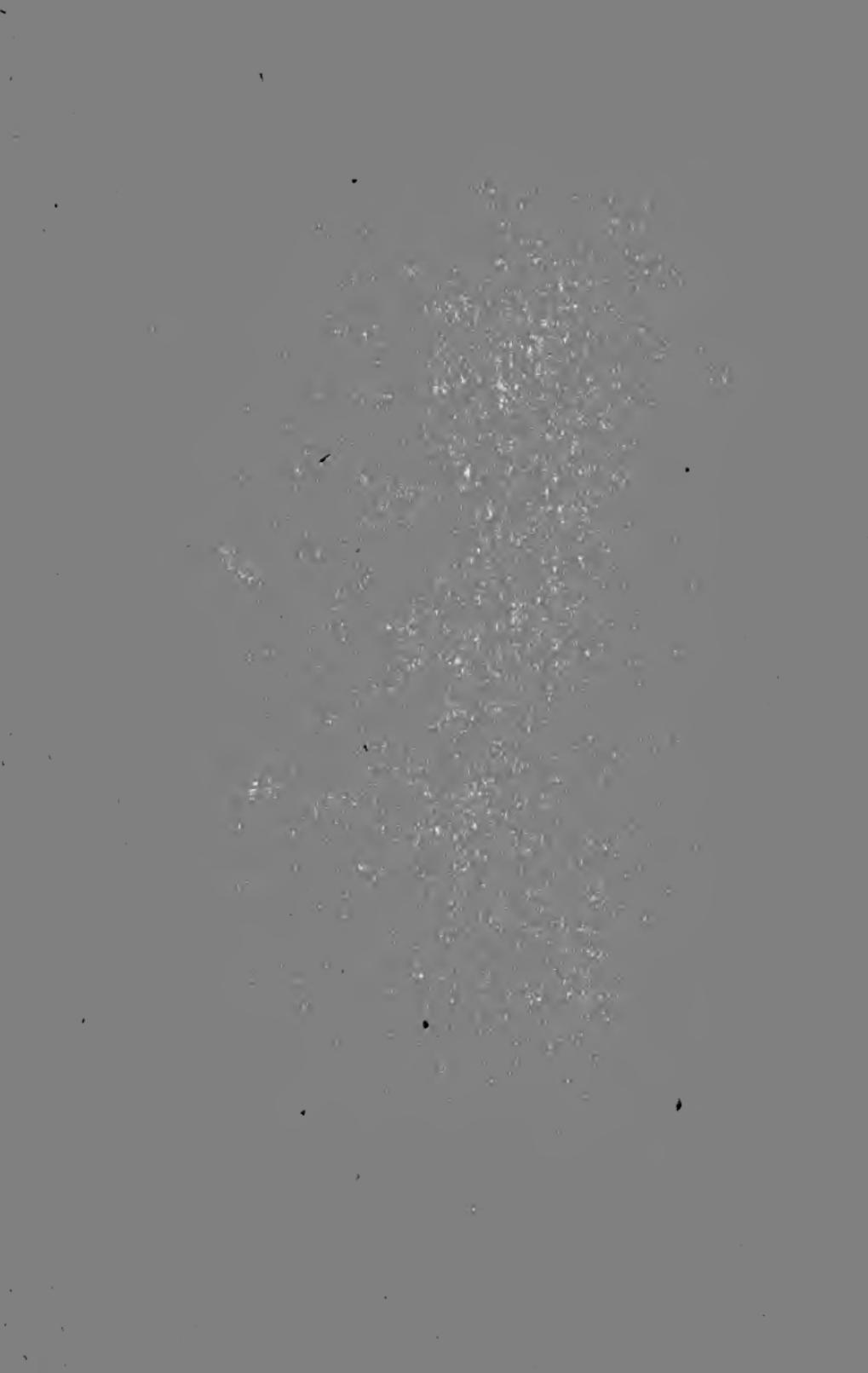


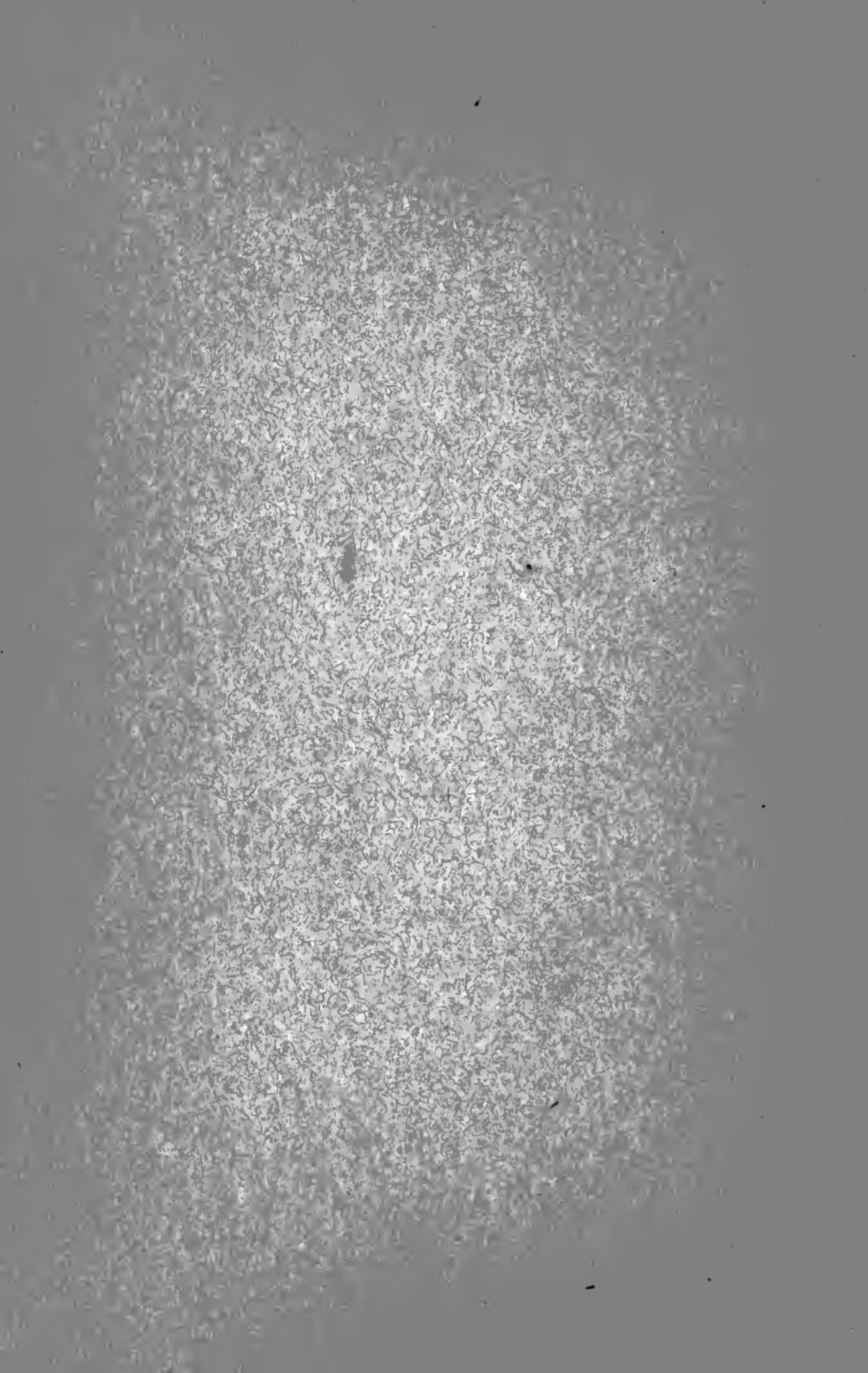












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